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Glen Saint Mary Nurseries
Glen Saint Mary
Florida



19 05

G.L. Taber

Aubrey Frink



Glen Saint Mary Nurseries

1905

G. L. TABER, *Proprietor*
AUBREY FRINK, *Secretary*

GLEN SAINT MARY, FLORIDA

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Entrance to our grounds. Residence one-third of a mile in the background

Introduction



URING the twenty-two years we have been in business our products have found their way into many foreign countries. They have traveled in an easterly direction across the Atlantic, through the Straits of Gibraltar, Mediterranean Sea, Suez Canal, Red Sea, Arabian Sea, Indian Ocean to New Zealand in the Pacific, where they are now growing thriftily after having traveled three-quarters of the way around the globe. Shipped in a westerly direction, they have crossed the continent and, embarking on the Pacific from its eastern edge, found congenial lodgment in far-off Honolulu. It is perhaps needless to say that these constantly increasing foreign shipments are but the natural outgrowth of a constantly enlarging business, started, primarily, to supply the needs of tree-planters nearer home.

Amongst the prominent nearer-home customers stands the United States Government, for whom, through the Department of Agriculture, we have been and are growing quite large numbers of trees, both in nurseries and orchard.

Our friends will notice that the size of our catalogue has been increased, so that it now requires three cents postage instead of two, and that its make-up has been quite radically changed. Certain classes of fruits have been grouped together and are listed under department headings. This allows a more comprehensive treatment, and better enables our customers to find just what they are looking for within these pages.

This increase in size has also enabled us to include a cultural department upon which we have spent considerable time and thought in the endeavor to have the information and suggestions given as nearly accurate as possible. We trust this cultural department will prove helpful to our customers, particularly those who are beginners in horticultural pursuits.

On the title page an additional name appears this year—that of Aubrey Frink as secretary. This does not, however, mean any change in the personnel or policy of the business, for Mr. Frink has been with the Nurseries something over eight years, during which time he has taken an active part in the management of the business.

We trust this catalogue will be found pleasing, comprehensive and helpful. We shall hope for a continuance of the generous patronage received in the past, and solicit orders from those who receive this catalogue who have not as yet favored us with an order.

With assurances that all orders and communications sent us shall have our most careful, conscientious and prompt attention, we invite a perusal of the following pages.

Very truly yours,

October, 1904.

G. L. TABER

Citrus Department

TO our Citrus Department is given the place of honor in our orchards, in our nurseries and in our Catalogue. In our orchards, because of the profit Citrus fruits bring us; in our nurseries, because so many of our customers, like ourselves, regard Citrus fruits amongst the most profitable that can be extensively grown; in our Catalogue, because, on account of its importance, that is the place where it belongs.

The cover design of this Catalogue, illustrating a new department of our business—a department which will be treated under another heading—we trust will not give any one the impression that our Citrus business consists principally of tub- and pot-grown plants. For, as a matter of fact, our Citrus nurseries cover more than eighty acres and contain nearly fifty varieties, and we have for sale this season over three hundred thousand exceptionally fine field-grown Citrus nursery trees.

Nor is our Citrus business limited to the growing and selling of trees. We have over thirty acres of bearing groves, and at both of the last two Florida State Fairs we took first premiums for the largest display of Citrus fruits.

It is to the above-mentioned lot of over three hundred thousand nursery trees we wish to direct your especial attention. They consist of the varieties listed and carefully described under "Oranges," "Pomelos," "Lemons" and "Kumquats." Nearly all of these varieties we can furnish on either Sour Orange, Rough Lemon, or *Citrus trifoliata* stocks.

ORANGES

In our own groves we have nearly all of the following varieties, many of which have been in bearing for some years. We have made it a point to closely observe trees of all varieties, and to annually test the fruit of such as were in bearing, in order that our descriptions of the different varieties might be as nearly accurate as possible and our recommendations based on actual knowledge of the merits of the different kinds.

Several new varieties have been added to our list this season, and we direct especial attention to the Surprise Navel, which originated in Florida and gives promise of becoming quite a favorite in this state. Golden Buckeye Navel, Golden Nugget Navel, Navelencia and Thomson's Improved Navel are all new California varieties and come highly recommended from that state. They are well worth a thorough trial in other citrus-growing sections.

TIME OF RIPENING will vary more or less with different conditions of soil, season, etc. The varieties listed may, however, be arranged with approximate correctness as follows: *Very Early*—Boone's Early, Satsuma, Sweet Seville. *Early*—Centennial, Enterprise Seedless, Golden Buckeye Navel, Golden Nugget Navel, Nonpareil, Parson Brown, Surprise Navel, Thomson's Improved Navel. *Medium*—Drake Star, Du Roi, Homosassa, Jaffa, Madam Vinous, Magnum Bonum, Majorca, Maltese Blood, Mandarin, Old Vini, Oneco, Pineapple, Ruby, St.



Top branch of a bearing Jaffa

ORANGES, continued

Michael's Blood, Tangerine, Washington Navel. *Late*—Maltese Oval, Mediterranean Sweet, Navelencia, Paper Rind. *Very Late*—Bessie, Brazilian, Hart's Late, Joppa Late, King, Valencia Late. Blood markings do not appear till late in the season. Some varieties possess the characteristic of hanging on the tree and improving in quality for some time after they first become marketable, and are good shippers late in season, as well as during the time indicated above.

BESSIE. Medium-sized; skin thin, but tough and firm; juicy and fine-flavored. One of the most profitable of the late sorts. Holds in perfection until May. Tree vigorous and productive.

BOONE'S EARLY. Medium size; skin thin; pulp tender, with very little "rag" and few seeds. Quality excellent. Ripens very early, and is thoroughly colored up as soon as ripe.

BRAZILIAN. A variety as yet comparatively little known by Florida orange-growers, but highly recommended for vigor and productiveness. Fruit of very fine quality, and hangs upon the tree without deterioration until mid-summer.

CENTENNIAL. Ripens early, but hangs on the tree well, and is of fine quality late in the season. Vigorous grower and prolific bearer.

DRAKE STAR. Size medium, round; skin smooth, thin and bright—said to be rust-proof. Quality good. Quite a favorite some years ago, but on Sour stock proved rather a shy bearer. We are propagating it on Rough Lemon and *Citrus trifoliata*, on which stocks all varieties seem to be good bearers.

DUGAT. This variety has been grown in southern Texas for several years, where it is highly esteemed as one of the hardiest varieties and of excellent quality.

ORANGES, continued

DU ROI. Medium-sized, slightly oblong, sometimes slightly ribbed; fine-grained, with but few seeds. Quality good.

ENTERPRISE SEEDLESS (*Starke Seedless*). Size medium; quality fine; seedless, or nearly so. Tree vigorous and productive. Early.

GOLDEN BUCKEYE NAVEL. A recent California introduction, and is described as follows by the introducer: "The tree is a good grower, thornless. * * * A pronounced characteristic of the fruit, which makes it distinct from all other varieties of Navel, is a series of bands or ridges of a deeper orange color, which add much to the beauty. * * * Smooth and of a kid-glove texture. Flavor strongly aromatic, with a suggestion of pineapple to the taste; pulp of fine texture, with but few segments, almost entirely free from rag. * * * Good keeper and shipper." Ripens early.

GOLDEN NUGGET NAVEL. A new California variety for which the introducer claims some very desirable features. Tree is described as of distinct habit, very symmetrical, and foliage exceptionally dark green; thornless. Fruit very smooth, solid and thin-skinned; very much more so than Washington Navel, even at its best; of fine texture; color a strong gold; shape rather oblong, good size; fruit exceptionally free from rag and is seedless; flavor delicious; bears young, generally second year from planting. A good shipper and keeper. Ripens early.

HART'S LATE. Of medium size, round or slightly oval; smooth; very solid and heavy, the flesh being very firm; flavor, when ripe, brisk and racy; peel of lightish cast; few seeds. The tree is a very strong, spreading and vigorous grower, prolific; the foliage is distinct, having few thorns. Ripens in April; hangs on the tree in good condition until midsummer. One of the best late varieties.

HOMOSASSA. Size about medium, round, somewhat flattened; very heavy; color bright; skin very smooth, thin, tough and dense; pulp fine, sweet and juicy; flavor full, vinous and sprightly; membranes covering segments of pulp thin and small in quantity; keeps and carries well. Quality best. Tree vigorous and prolific.

JAFFA. Medium; peel thin; pulp melting, scarcely any fiber; juicy, rich and of exquisite flavor. In quality unsurpassed, being one of the four or five varieties which head the list in all competitions. The fruit remains on the tree in prime condition for a long period. The tree

is a strong, upright grower of distinct habit, practically thornless, and a prolific bearer when it has attained sufficient size to hold good crops.

JOPPA LATE. This variety was originated by Mr. A. B. Chapman, of San Gabriel, Cal., from seed obtained in Joppa, Palestine. An extremely late Orange—said to be even later than Hart's Late. Tree upright, vigorous grower and thornless. Fruit medium to large, oblong, with thin rind; few or no seeds; pulp juicy and sweet.

KING. Very large, flattened, and with loosely adhering rind and segments, like all the Mandarin varieties; color orange-red; skin rough, but general appearance fine; its high and peculiar aromatic flavor is very agreeable; it has few seeds; flesh deep red-orange, juicy, meaty; inner lining of rind and membranes bright buff. Quality very best. Tree upright, strong grower, quite thorny, foliage dark and rich. March, April and May; keeps in good condition even later.

MADAM VINOUS. Size medium to large, skin smooth and thin. Quality fine. One of the best of the numerous good varieties from the Indian river section of Florida. Ripens midseason.

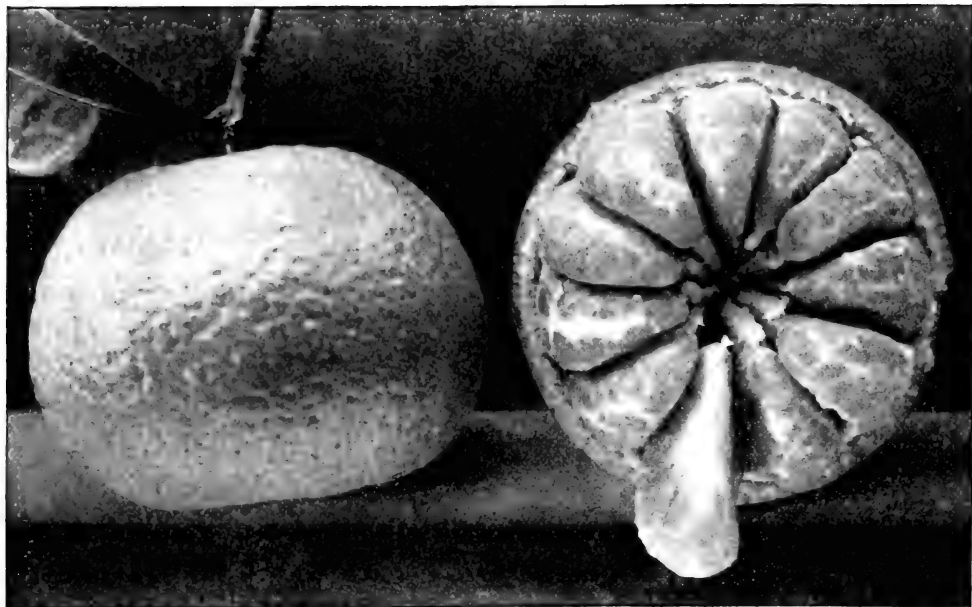
MAGNUM BONUM. Size large to very large, flattened; color light, clear orange; skin smooth and glossy; color of flesh light; grain very fine, tender and melting; fruit very heavy and juicy; excellent shipper; quality best. Tree prolific and vigorous.

MAJORCA. Medium size, round; rich, juicy and sweet; equals Jaffa in quality, its characteristics being similar to that variety. It is a good keeper and shipper. Tree a strong, bushy grower, very robust; foliage very distinct, nearly thornless; a fine bearer.

MALTESE BLOOD. Fruit medium in size, round or slightly oblong; skin very smooth, thin and tough; very juicy, sweet and sprightly; good in December, but better in April; good shipper. Tree prolific and vigorous, practically thornless; foliage distinct.

MALTESE OVAL (Garey's *Mediterranean Sweet*). Fruit medium to large; quality first-class; ripens medium to late. Tree of distinct, spreading growth; vigorous and prolific.

MANDARIN. Medium size, flattened; deep yellow; skin thin; segments loosely adherent; flesh dark orange-yellow, spicy and aromatic. Although largely superseded in Florida by King, Satsuma and Tangerine, which, like Mandarin, belong to *Citrus nobilis* type, yet in southern Louisiana the Mandarin is still adhered to as one of the most profitable sorts.



Satsuma Oranges

ORANGES, continued

MEDITERRANEAN SWEET (Sanford's). One of the best and most profitable Oranges. Originated from Gen. Sanford's importations. Tree a good grower and bears young.

NAVELENCIA. A comparatively new variety of California origin. Said to be a cross between Thomson's Improved Navel and Valencia Late, combining the good qualities of the former and lateness from the latter. Ripens 30 to 60 days later than Washington Navel. Tree of good growth, small thorns, full, well-rounded top. Fruit good-sized, smooth and thin-skinned, and of fine quality.

NONPAREIL. Size medium to slightly larger, somewhat flattened; grain fine; pulp melting and tender; juice subacid and vinous; quality best. Tree vigorous and prolific. A very desirable early variety.

OLD VINI (Beach No. 4). Size medium, slightly flattened; color dark orange; pulp melting; juice subacid and pleasant, sprightly quality.

ONECO. Of full, medium size for the Mandarin type. The color of skin is red, like Tangerine, and it also possesses a decided Tangerine aroma. The fruit is of good quality and reminds one of Satsuma, Tangerine and King blended.

PAPER RIND (St. Michael). Fruit medium size, round; quality good; productive. Tree a vigorous grower.

PARSON BROWN. Size medium, round or slightly oblong; peel smooth, texture fine; quality good. Keeps and ships well. One of the best of the early varieties. Begins to ripen in October.

PINEAPPLE. A most excellent variety, introduced some years ago from the Orange lake region of Florida. It has, during recent years, attained, and very justly so, a great amount of prominence. The tree is a very strong, upright grower; prolific. Fruit medium to large; peel thin but tough, very smooth and bright; heavy, juicy and of excellent quality. We consider this one of the best round Oranges and recommend it as one of the most profitable sorts for extensive planting.

RUBY. Medium-sized, nearly round; skin thin but very tough; pulp melting, rich, juicy and of exquisite flavor; quality unsurpassed. As the fruit ripens it usually becomes streaked or mottled with blood-red; often the entire pulp gets ruby-red, showing through the peel in a reddish blush on the outside. One of the best of the Blood Oranges. The tree is vigorous, nearly thornless, and a regular bearer. We esteem this one of the most valuable varieties for general planting.

Citrus Department

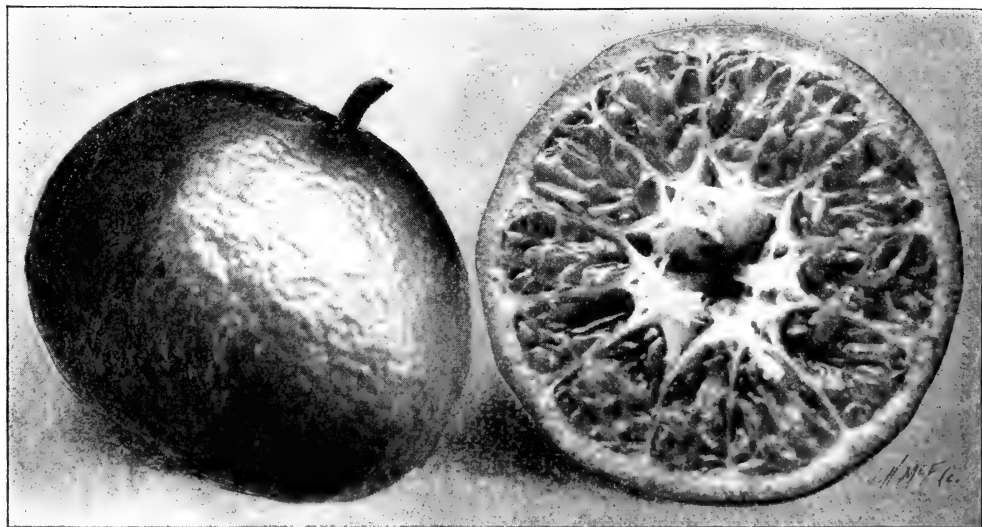
ORANGES, continued

ST. MICHAEL'S BLOOD. One of the best of the Blood Oranges. Fruit medium size, almost round, with thin but tough skin; pulp juicy, melting, rich and of exquisite flavor, being unsurpassed in quality. Usually the fruit becomes mottled or streaked with blood-red as it ripens, the color of the pulp often a beautiful rich ruby-red, showing through the peel in a reddish blush. Is a regular bearer, vigorous and nearly thornless.

SATSUMA (synonyms, *Oonshiu*, *Kii Seedless*). This variety was brought to Florida from Japan some years ago by General Van Valkenburg, a former resident of that country. In Japan it is called "Oonshiu," and it has been designated by some subsequent importers as "Kii Seedless." When first introduced, at the suggestion of Mrs. Van Valkenburg, it was called Satsuma, after one of the chief cities of the Island Kingdom; it is now generally known in market and pomology by this name. Although generally classed with the ordinary sweet Orange (*Citrus aurantium dulcis*), Oranges of the Mandarin type (*C. aurantium nobilis*), to which the Satsuma belongs, are quite distinct. The fruit is characterized by flattened shape, loosely adhering rind and easily separated segments. The Satsuma is of medium size; the color is not red like King and Tangerine, but of a deeper yellow than Mandarin; flesh fine-grained, tender, juicy,

sweet and delicious; entirely seedless. Ripens in September, October and November. On account of its extreme earliness, good appearance and excellent quality it brings a high price in market. Tree of somewhat smaller growth than other Oranges, and is of unique habit. Entirely thornless. Bears when very young. This is undoubtedly the hardiest known variety of edible Orange, and this, in connection with its early ripening and fine quality, makes it an exceedingly valuable sort. We are growing it largely in our own Orange groves at Glen Saint Mary, in northern Florida, and are probably the largest propagators of this variety in America. We can furnish the Satsuma on sweet Orange, rough lemon and *Citrus trifoliata*, but do not grow it on sour stock. It succeeds much better on sweet Orange and rough lemon stock than on sour, while on the entirely hardy *Citrus trifoliata* the inherent hardness of the Satsuma is still further enhanced. We nearly always have this variety in fruit in the nursery rows and can furnish trees of bearing size.

SURPRISE NAVEL Originated by Mr. E. S. Hubbard, of Federal Point, Fla. Size medium, navel mark small but very distinctive. Very heavy, smooth, thin-skinned, and nearly seedless. Quality good. Ripens early. Claimed to be a heavy bearer, even when budded on sour stock, and is believed to be quite an acquisition to the list of Oranges.



Tangerine Oranges

Citrus Department

ORANGES, continued

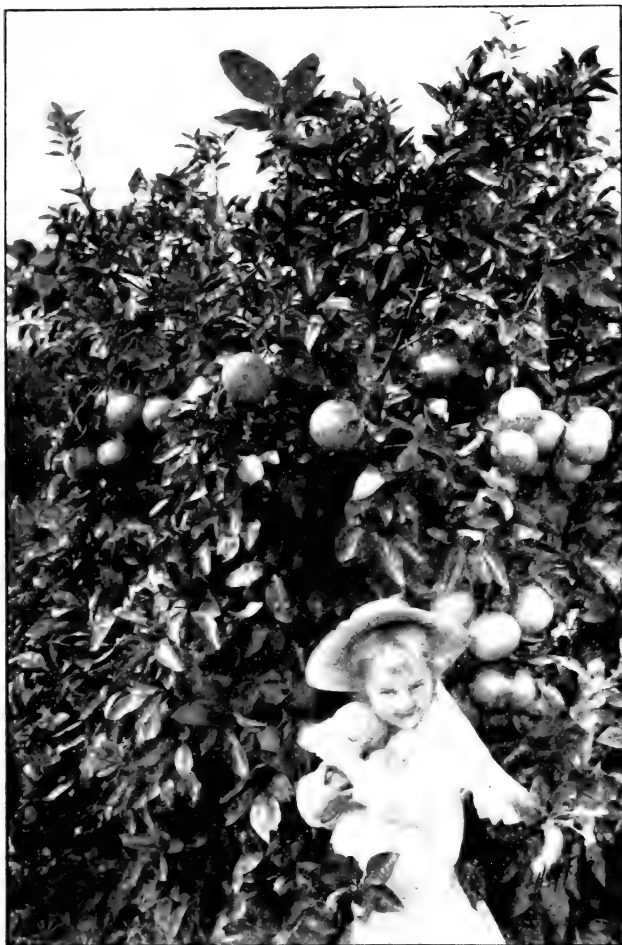
SWEET SEVILLE (Sanford's). Size medium, round; a good keeper and shipper; sweetens first of the early kinds. Tree vigorous and prolific.

TANGERINE (Dancy's). One of the well-known "kid glove Oranges"; belongs to the Mandarin family. Flat, small to medium; skin separates freely from the flesh; juicy, aromatic and rich, of a deep red color. Particularly good grower and prolific. Dec., Jan. and Feb.

THOMSON'S IMPROVED NAVAL. This variety has been attracting considerable attention in California, where it was originated. Fruit of medium size, rind very smooth and thin; pulp juicy, sweet and of firm texture; splendid color and of excellent quality. Ripens early. Tree similar to Washington Navel in character and habit of growth.

VALENCIA LATE. A very late and very prolific variety of fine quality. Season May and June, but fruit will hang on trees till August or September. Fruit of good size, somewhat flattened; juicy and tender.

WASHINGTON NAVAL. Like other Navels, bears a peculiar umbilical formation on the summit or blossom end of the fruit; this protuberance is not so prominent as in some varieties of Navel Orange. The fruit is large to very large, somewhat oval; flesh meaty, tender, sweet and high-flavored; an exceptionally luscious fruit, without perceptible membranes or fiber.



Mildred and Marsh Seedless—both five years old

POMELO (Grape Fruit)

For the past three or four years the demand has been so heavy for Grape Fruit trees that nurserymen have sold out before the shipping season was over. This season we have a magnificent lot of trees, but the demand seems heavier than ever, and the probability is that we shall sell out clean long before the season closes. By ordering early our customers will be more certain of getting what they want.

DUNCAN. Of large size; peel tough and smooth. Quality very best; regular old-fashioned Grape Fruit flavor. Strong grower and regular and prolific bearer. We recommend this variety

without the slightest hesitation as being one of the finest; also one of the hardiest varieties. Hangs on trees and keeps in prime condition until late spring or early summer.

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Citrus Department

POMELOS, continued

MARSH SEEDLESS. Large size, slightly flattened; skin very smooth; heavy, juicy, and of excellent quality. Nominally seedless, it generally has a limited number of seeds. Desirable.

PERNAMBUCO. Large size; skin smooth, light yellow; quality excellent. Introduced by United States Department of Agriculture from Pernambuco, Brazil. A fine late variety.

ROYAL. Medium size; skin smooth and of light yellow color. The bitter Pomelo charac-

teristic is almost entirely lacking, so that it may be eaten out of hand like an orange. Quality good. Moderately early. A strong grower and heavy bearer.

TRESCA. Fruit of large size and fine appearance. Pulp rose-colored and of fair quality. Introduced from the Bahamas.

TRIUMPH. Medium size; skin smooth; heavy, juicy and well-flavored; less bitter than some other varieties. Ripens early. A strong grower and prolific.

LEMONS

Although Lemons have been grown extensively for a number of years in the more tropical portions of the United States, there are still annually imported into this country many thousands of crates, the home supply being entirely inadequate. To our customers in the West Indies and Mexico, where the climatic conditions are so favorable, we would suggest that commercial Lemon culture should prove a very profitable industry. When budded upon the hardy *Citrus trifoliata* they can be grown in many sections of the Citrus belts of Florida and Louisiana.

VILLA FRANCA. Medium size; rind smooth, thin and sweet; juicy; acid very strong and of fine quality; tree has but few thorns, and is a vigorous grower and very productive. Fruit a good shipper. Imported by General Sanford; considered one of the very best; has taken first rank in many competitive exhibits.

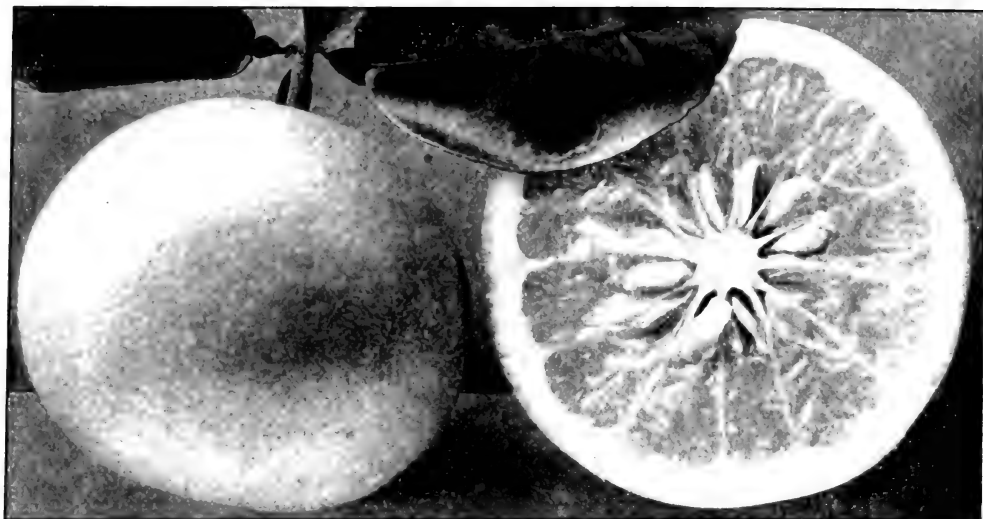
KUMQUAT

This is the smallest of the citrus fruits and has not heretofore been planted very extensively for commercial purposes in this country. It is supposed to have originated in Cochin, China, and is quite extensively grown at the present time in Japan, also in the districts of Fu-chau, Chusan and Ningpo, China. In Japan it is called Kin-kan, which means Gold Orange; Kumquat is Chinese for the same meaning. Botanists now know it as *Citrus Japonica*, although it has in the past been listed under various names by horticultural historians.

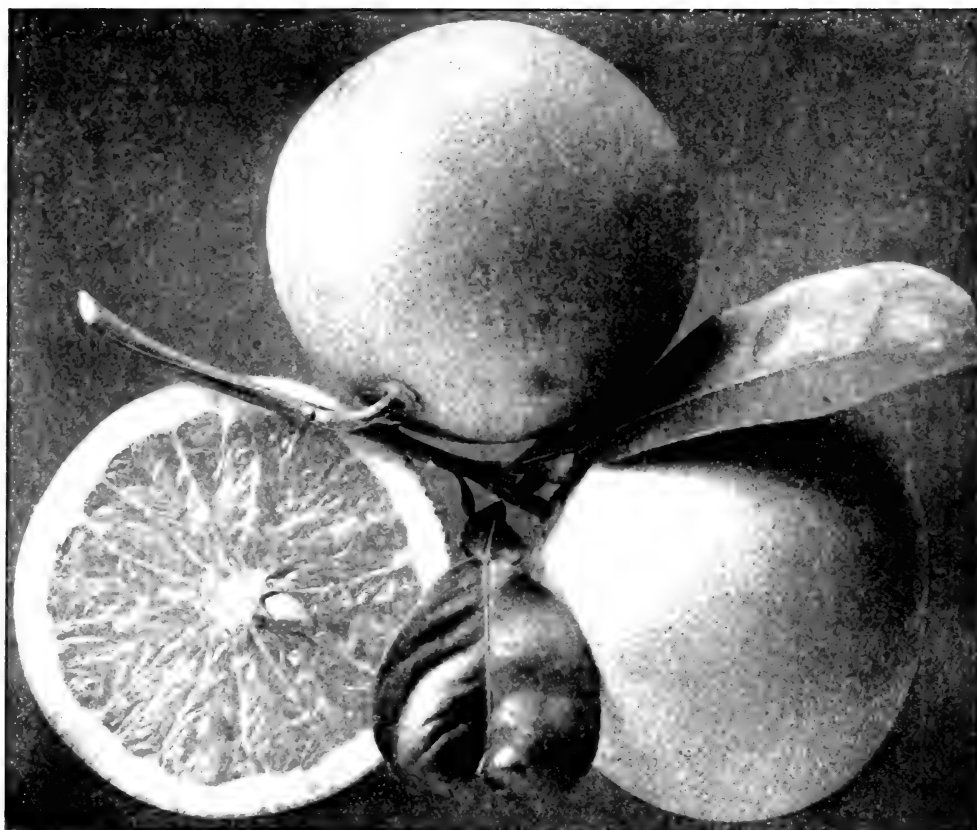
The tree attains a height of 10 to 12 feet, with a spread of top nearly equal to the height. It is very symmetrical in growth and produces an abundance of handsome little fruits annually. The blossoms come during the summer and the fruit ripens during the late fall and winter.

This fruit has been introduced, in a limited way, in the markets of this country and, where properly handled, has brought very fancy prices. On our own shipments we have obtained from \$6 to \$10 per strawberry crate of thirty-two quarts. In packing our fruit, we always clip little bunches of fruit with foliage attached and pack it in strawberry baskets. In northern markets it seems to sell better where the foliage is mixed in with the fruit, as Kumquats are often used for table decoration, and the leaves add greatly to their beauty. This is an advantage from the shipper's standpoint, as the leaves help fill up the baskets and make a larger volume than if the fruit is clipped off and packed by itself.

In China and Japan Kumquats have been grown almost exclusively on *Citrus trifoliata* stock, to which they seem admirably adapted. We have propagated them in a limited way, on sour orange and sweet orange roots, but they do not seem to prove very successful on these stocks. At the present time we are propagating them on both *Citrus trifoliata* and rough lemon stocks,



Duncan Pomelo



Marsh Seedless Pomelo



The top of a Kumquat tree

KUMQUAT, continued

and while they do better on the Trifoliata with us, there are some sections in which the Trifoliata is not desired and to which lemon stock seems to be admirably adapted. The Kumquat grows well on both stocks.

Kumquats are eaten whole, rind and all. Preserved in sugar or crystallized, they make a very handsome and delicious confection which is very agreeable to most palates.

MARUMI. Fruit round, about 1 inch in diameter, bright golden yellow. Rind sweet with a pleasant flavor, and pulp and juice sprightly; quality very fine. Tree forms a beautiful, well-rounded, symmetrical head even when quite young, and always retains this shape. Leaves of this variety are slightly smaller than of Nagami, and tree a little more compact.

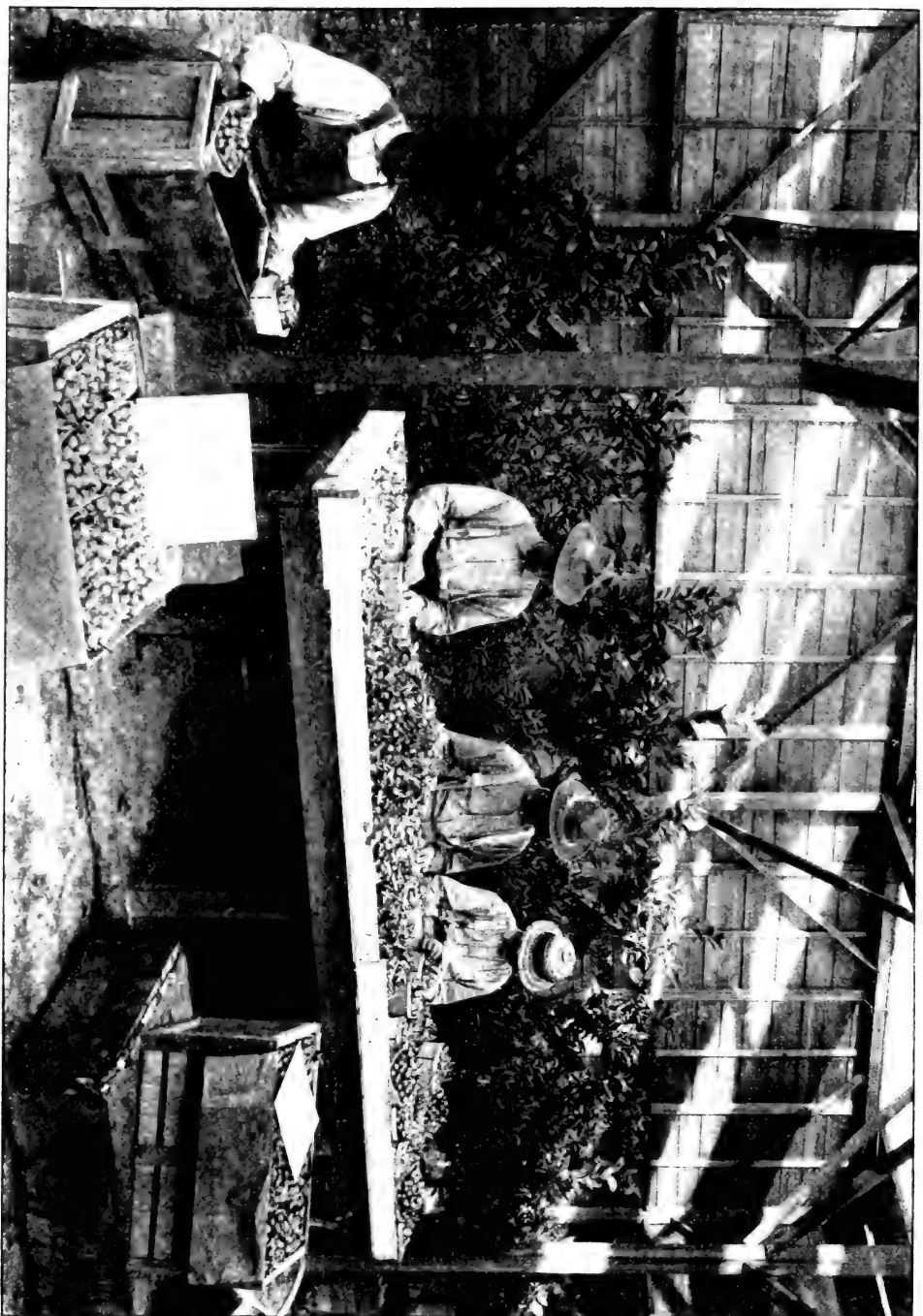
NAGAMI. Fruit oblong, about 1½ to 2 inches in length and 1 inch in diameter; fruit golden yellow; rind sweet; pulp and juice sprightly, of fine flavor. Tree forms nice head and grows quite symmetrically; a little more open than the Marumi but still compact. Leaves are a trifle larger than the Marumi variety.

CITRUS STOCKS

SOOR ORANGE.—The stock that has been used most extensively in Florida upon which to bud nearly all kinds of Citrus trees is the Sour Orange. It is especially adapted for this purpose, making strong, vigorous growth, and is, perhaps, the best all-round stock that has yet been used. Trees budded on it attain large size and are capable of bearing enormous crops of fruit.

ROUGH LEMON.—In recent years the common Florida Rough Lemon has become very popular as a stock for Citrus trees. It is probably adapted to a larger number of radically different soil conditions than any other stock. It grows well on land that is extremely dry and also on land that is extremely wet. We recommend trees upon this stock for South Florida, West Indies, Mexico and other sections exempt from frost. It is a rank grower, and trees budded on it are generally heavy bearers.

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA.—In the more northern orange-growing sections, where Jack Frost



Packing Kumquats for market

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Citrus Department

CITRUS STOCKS, *continued*

occasionally makes raids, it is necessary to take all possible precautions against his ravages. One way of doing this is to plant trees budded upon *Citrus trifoliata* stock. The *Citrus trifoliata* is entirely hardy as far north as Washington, D. C., and all varieties of Citrus, when budded upon it, will stand more cold than upon any other stock. Another point in its favor is that all varieties budded on it come into bearing at an extremely early age, and the fruit also ripens up one to three weeks earlier in the season than the same variety on other stocks.

On account of its having been extensively used as a stock for trees grown in pots and tubs—for which it is particularly adapted—many people think that trees budded on it are very much dwarfed and slow of growth, but this is erroneous. In our test orchard, comprising some twenty odd varieties of Citrus—four trees of each, two on Sour and two on *Citrus trifoliata*, planted alternately—it would be practically impossible for any one not familiar with the arrangement to pick out trees of some varieties on *Citrus trifoliata* from those on Sour, while all of the trees on *Citrus trifoliata* have made good growth.

As a hedge plant its vigor, hardiness, resistant qualities and stout sharp thorns make it especially valuable. It forms an impenetrable barrier to man and beast, and with proper care can be made rabbit-proof. It is unquestionably the best defensive hedge plant for the South.



Shipping Satsumas. We marketed 1,600 half-boxes of this variety last season

Deciduous Fruits Department

THE large number of species, embracing numberless varieties, that come under this head are so varied in adaptability that there is scarcely a spot on earth, unless barred by extremely rigorous climate or entire lack of soil, but can produce some of them. In most sections, in fact, many of them can be produced. The South, including that vast section known as "The Southwest," is particularly favored in this respect—it is without doubt one of the finest fruit-growing sections in the world. Some of the largest orchards in the world are located in the southern states.

One of the most prominent and valuable fruits for southern states planting is the Peach. With the great number of varieties that are on the market, many of the most desirable of which are listed herein, no home should be without at least a few trees to produce fruit for home use; to say nothing of the wonderful possibilities for profit in growing this fruit commercially. Japanese Plums have been successfully grown on a commercial scale throughout many of the southern states, and the two varieties, Excelsior and Terrell, both crosses between the Japanese and Chicasaw types, extend the line of successful plum culture much farther South than is possible with any varieties of the pure Japanese, *Prunus triflora*, type.

Japan Persimmons are large, handsome, showy fruits, and, in quality, do not belie their looks. They are being more extensively planted every year, and very justly so. Japan Pears, also, have been produced in profitable commercial quantities throughout many of the southern states. The Fig is a fine southern fruit, grown with surprising ease, and should be more largely planted. Mulberries are rapid-growing shade and fruit trees; especially valuable in a chicken yard or swine lot. Other fruits of minor importance in this section, like Apples, Pomegranates, etc., can be included in a home orchard for variety's sake.

This season we have an unusually fine supply of deciduous nursery stock, particularly of Peaches. And, by the way, Peach trees can be grown nowhere more successfully than here in the Lower South. For here we can grow summer-budded trees—the most desirable that can be planted—to a size that can be equaled in sections farther north only by growing the trees eight months to a year longer. These summer-budded trees are thrifty, vigorous and clean, and in every way desirable.

For some years past we have sold out, before the shipping season was over, many of the most desirable varieties of deciduous fruit trees, and the demand, this season, promises to be heavier than ever before. We should, therefore, like to have our customers send in their orders during the early part of the season, in order that we may be able to supply them with what they want.

PEACHES

In planting Peaches, it must be borne in mind that it is of utmost importance that proper varieties are selected for the particular section in which they are to be grown. While a few varieties can be successfully grown over a more or less widely extended area, most varieties are limited in their range of adaptability.



Section of Peach tree — fruit properly thinned

There are several different classes or types of Peaches, as follows: *Persian*, which includes a large number of varieties most commonly grown in the North, and comparatively few of which are adapted to Florida or the Gulf coast country. *Northern Chinese*, which includes Elberta and many other fine varieties adapted to most of the country generally spoken of as the "Cotton Belt," but with northern Florida as about the southern limit of adaptability. *Spanish*, which includes many native varieties that have originated in Florida and the Gulf-coast country, and which are for the most part fine Peaches, but better adapted to the latitude of North Florida than to that of South Florida. *Honey*, which includes the parent Honey and numerous varieties that have originated from it; the range of best adaptability being from half way down the state of Florida northward to middle Georgia, and similar latitudes farther west to the Mexican border. *Peen-to*, which includes the original tomato-

shaped Peen-to as well as the regular peach-shaped varieties that have originated from it; best adapted to southern Florida and similar semi-tropical latitudes. *Oriental Bloods*, which include the Red Ceylon, adapted to the same range as the Peen-to type; and the Japan Dwarf Blood, adapted to the same range of territory as the Honey type.

To better enable our customers to select varieties adapted to their particular sections, we give the following carefully prepared

Deciduous Fruits Department

LISTS TO AID SELECTION

In assigning varieties to districts of wide area there will be local exceptions, and absolute accuracy cannot be expected; but the following lists are based on many years of somewhat extensive planting, experimenting, research and observation, and are as nearly accurate as we know how to make them.

SUCCESSION OF RIPENING.—The terms "very early," "early," "midseason," and "late," in the list below (as indicated to the right of each variety by the abbreviations "VE," "E," "M," "L"), indicate the comparative ripening time of the variety.

EXPLANATION OF LIST.—The varieties best adapted and most valuable for market in a particular section are printed in capitals, thus: "ANGEL" Varieties next in order of merit are printed in small capitals, thus: "CLIMAX." Other varieties recommended are printed in lower-case type, thus: "Countess."

LIST A.—PEACHES FOR SOUTH FLORIDA

ANGEL	E.	GENERAL HARRISON	M.	PEEN-TO	VE.
BIDWELL'S EARLY	VE.	Gibbons' October	L.	Powers' September	L.
BIDWELL'S LATE	E.	HALL'S YELLOW	E.	Red Ceylon	VE.
Cabler's Indian	M.	HONEY	E.	Reeves' Mammoth	M.
CLIMAX	E.	IMPERIAL	E.	SUBER	VE.
COLON	E.	Japan Dwarf Blood	VE.	TABER	E.
Countess	M.	JEWEL	VE.	TRIANA	E.
DOROTHY N.	M.	La Magnifique	L.	Victor	VE.
Estella	L.	La Reine	M.	Victoria	L.
Florida Crawford	M.	MAGGIE	VE.	WALDO	VE.
FLORIDA GEM	E.	OVIDO	E.		

LIST B.—PEACHES FOR EASTERN NORTH FLORIDA

Admiral Dewey	VE.	FRANCES	M.	Pallas	E.
ANGEL	E.	GENERAL HARRISON	M.	Peen-to	VE.
BIDWELL'S LATE	E.	GIBBONS' OCTOBER	L.	POWERS' SEPTEMBER	L.
CABLER'S INDIAN	M.	HALL'S YELLOW	E.	Reeves' Mammoth	L.
CLIMAX	E.	HONEY	E.	SUBER	VE.
COLON	E.	IMPERIAL	E.	TABER	E.
COUNTESS	M.	Japan Dwarf Blood	VE.	Thurber	M.
DOROTHY N.	M.	JEWEL	VE.	TRIANA	E.
ESTELLA	L.	LA MAGNIFIQUE	L.	VICTOR	VE.
Everbearing	E. to L.	LA REINE	M.	VICTORIA	L.
FLORIDA CRAWFORD	M.	ONDERDONK	M.	WALDO	VE.
FLORIDA GEM	E.	OVIDO	E.		

LIST C.—PEACHES FOR WEST FLORIDA AND LOWER GEORGIA, ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI

ADMIRAL DEWEY	VE.	BELLE OF GEORGIA	M.	CLIMAX	E.
ALEXANDER	VE.	CABLER'S INDIAN	M.	COLON	E.
Angel	E.	CARMAN	E.	COUNTESS	M.
BEAUTY'S BLUSH	E.	CHINESE CLING	M.	CRAWFORD'S EARLY	E.

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Deciduous Fruits Department

LIST C.—PEACHES FOR WEST FLORIDA AND LOWER GEORGIA, ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI, continued

CRAWFORD'S LATE	M.	HONEY	E.	POWERS' SEPTEMBER	L.
ELBERTA	M.	IMPERIAL	E.	Reeves' Mammoth	M.
EMMA	M.	Japan Dwarf Blood	VE.	SNEED	VE.
ESTELLA	L.	JESSIE KERR	VE.	TABER	E.
Everbearing	E. to L.	Jewel	VE.	THURBER	M.
Fleitas	E.	LA MAGNIFIQUE	L.	TRIANA	E.
FLORIDA CRAWFORD	M.	La Reine	M.	TRIUMPH	VE.
FLORIDA GEM	E.	MAMIE ROSS	E.	VICTOR	VE.
FRANCES	M.	MATTHEWS' BEAUTY	L.	VICTORIA	L.
GENERAL LEE	M.	ONDERDONK	M.	Waddell	E.
GIBBONS' OCTOBER	L.	OVIEDO	E.	Waldo	VE.
GREENSBORO	VE.	PALLAS	E.		

LIST D.—PEACHES FOR COASTWISE TEXAS AND LOUISIANA

ADMIRAL DEWEY	VE.	ESTELLA	L.	MAMIE ROSS	E.
ALEXANDER	VE.	Everbearing	E. to L.	MATTHEWS' BEAUTY	M.
ANGEL	E.	Fleitas	E.	ONDERDONK	M.
BEAUTY'S BLUSH	E.	FLORIDA CRAWFORD	M.	OVIEDO	E.
BELLE OF GEORGIA	M.	FLORIDA GEM	E.	PALLAS	E.
BIDWELL'S LATE	E.	FRANCES	M.	POWERS' SEPTEMBER	L.
CABLER'S INDIAN	M.	GENERAL LEE	M.	Reeves' Mammoth	M.
CARMAN	E.	GIBBONS' OCTOBER	L.	SNEED	VE.
CHINESE CLING	M.	GREENSBORO	VE.	TABER	E.
CLIMAX	E.	HONEY	E.	THURBER	M.
COLON	E.	IMPERIAL	E.	TRIANA	E.
COUNTESS	M.	Japan Dwarf Blood	VE.	TRIUMPH	VE.
Crawford's Early	E.	JESSIE KERR	VE.	VICTOR	VE.
Crawford's Late	M.	JEWEL	VE.	VICTORIA	L.
ELBERTA	M.	LA MAGNIFIQUE	L.	Waddell	E.
EMMA	M.	La Reine	M.	WALDO	VE.

LIST E.—PEACHES FOR OTHER SECTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

Adapted to most of the Peach sections of the country outside of the regions previously listed.

ADMIRAL DEWEY	VE.	EMMA	M.	Onderdonk	M.
ALEXANDER	VE.	Estella	L.	Oviedo	E.
BEAUTY'S BLUSH	E.	Everbearing	E. to L.	Pallas	E.
BELLE OF GEORGIA	M.	FLEITAS	E.	Powers' September	L.
Cabler's Indian	M.	Florida Gem	E.	SNEED	VE.
CARMAN	E.	FRANCES	M.	Taber	E.
Chinese Cling	M.	GENERAL LEE	M.	THURBER	M.
Climax	E.	Gibbons' October	L.	Triana	E.
Colon	E.	GREENSBORO	VE.	TRIUMPH	VE.
Countess	M.	Imperial	E.	VICTOR	VE.
CRAWFORD'S EARLY	E.	JESSIE KERR	VE.	Victoria	L.
CRAWFORD'S LATE	M.	MAMIE ROSS	E.	Waddell	E.
ELBERTA	M.	Matthews' Beauty	M.		

Deciduous Fruits Department

VARIETIES DESCRIBED

For adaptability to any given section, consult list printed on pages 19 and 20.

The abbreviations in parenthesis below, following the names of varieties, indicate the race to which they belong. Thus, (Sp.) means that the variety belongs to the Spanish race; (Per.), to the Persian race; (N. C.), Northern Chinese; (Hon.), Honey; (P-to), Peen-to; (O. B.), Oriental Bloods. The dates given for the usual time of ripening are based on northern Florida.

ADMIRAL DEWEY. (Per.) Fruit of good size; skin deep orange-yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh clear yellow to the stone, juicy, melting, vinous; quality very good. June 1 to 10.

ALEXANDER. (Per.). Large; highly colored; flesh greenish white, juicy, vinous, of fair quality; cling. One of the earliest of the Persian type. About June 1.

ANGEL. (P-to.) Large, roundish, slightly pointed; skin yellow, highly washed with red; exceedingly handsome; the flesh is white, melting, juicy, mild subacid, of exquisite flavor, and entirely devoid of the bitter almond or noyau flavor characteristic of the parent Peen-to and most of its seedlings; perfect freestone. June 20 to 30. The trees come into bearing while very young, and are exceedingly prolific. Blooms a month later than Peen-to, thus obviating danger from frosts in many sections. Very valuable.

BEAUTY'S BLUSH. (N. C.) Large size, slightly pointed. Skin creamy white, washed with red on sunny side. Flesh creamy white, with a little red at pit; melting and juicy; slightly subacid, very fine flavor. Free. Ripens June 15 to 30.

BELLE OF GEORGIA. (N. C.) Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor; fruit uniformly large and showy; free. Rapid grower, prolific. July 1 to 15.

BIDWELL'S EARLY. (P-to.) A seedling of the Peen-to. Shape roundish oblong, with short, recurved point; size medium; skin creamy white, washed with carmine; flesh fine-grained, melting, juicy and sweet, with slight noyau flavor; clingstone. Matures about the same time as Peen-to, but continues during a longer period, and is one of the most satisfactory Peaches to grow.

BIDWELL'S LATE. (P-to.) A seedling of Peen-to, originated at Orlando, Fla., and the best of the "Bidwell" varieties. Shape nearly round; size large; color yellowish white; flesh fine-grained, sweet and juicy; clingstone. Matures about three weeks later than Peen-to. Quality excellent. This has proved a sure bearer

farther north in Florida than most other varieties of the same origin.

CABLER'S INDIAN. (Sp.) Medium size; skin mottled in shades of deep purple; flesh purple, with deeper purple veins; rich subacid; cling; very fine. July 15 to 25. Of Texas origin, and decided Indian type.

CARMAN. (N. C.) Of large size, resembling Elberta in shape; skin creamy white or pale yellow, with deep blush; flesh tender and of fine flavor, juicy; freestone. Prolific bearer and profitable market variety. June 10 to 20.

CHINESE CLING. (N. C.) Very large, globular; skin yellowish white, sometimes washed with red; flesh white, red at the stone, rich, vinous, excellent. Ripens July 5 to 15.

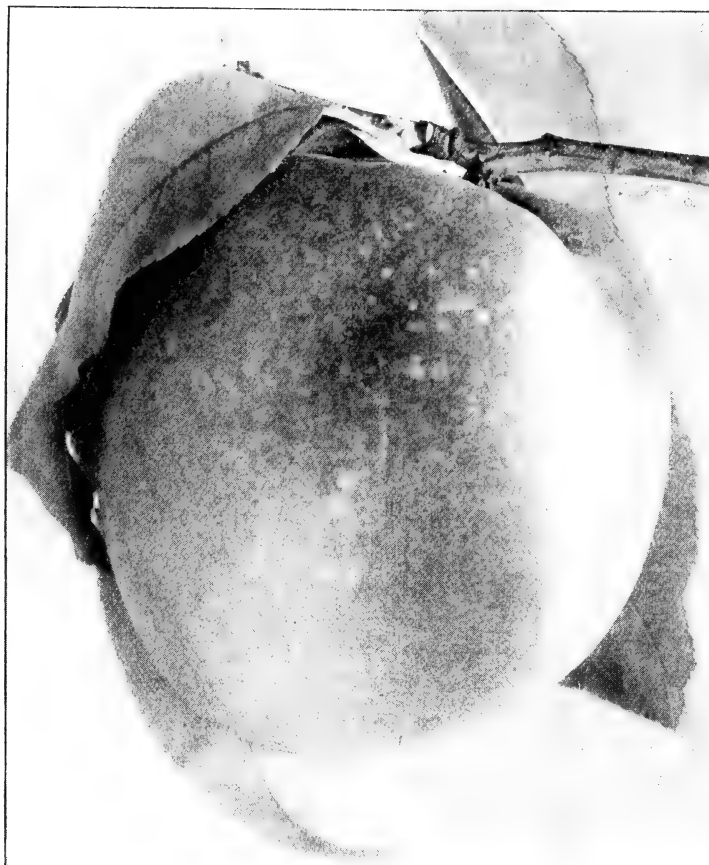
CLIMAX. (Hon.) A seedling of the Honey, possessing many of the characteristics of its parent, but larger, and about 10 days later. Vigorous grower and heavy bearer; fruit of good appearance; size medium, round, slightly oblong, with recurved point; color pale yellow, washed with red; flesh yellowish white, fine-grained, melting, sweet and sprightly; quality excellent; freestone. June 25 to July 5.

COLON. (Hon.) Large, roundish oblong; skin white, overspread with red; flesh white, streaked with red, sometimes almost solid red, very juicy, subacid, high-flavored, delicious; freestone. June 15 to 25. Remarkable among Honey derivatives for its snap and tone. Tree a good grower and prolific. Introduced by ourselves in 1893-94.

COUNTESS. (Sp.) Large to very large, nearly round; skin white; flesh white, tender, melting, juicy, vinous; excellent; free. Tree a very strong grower. Ripens July 15 to 20.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY. (Per.) Large; yellow, red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and rich; free. End of June. A valuable market variety for northern and central U. S. peach-growing sections.

CRAWFORD'S LATE. (Per.) Large; skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, fine quality; free. Last of July. An old and very popular variety for marketing or canning.



Elberta Peach

PEACHES, continued

DOROTHY N. (P.-to.) This variety, originated in Lake county, Fla., is a seedling of Angel, and is a remarkably handsome Peach of large size, fine quality and a perfect freestone; shape nearly round; flesh yellow, rich subacid, of very fine flavor. Ripens July 5 to 15. The tree is a heavy bearer. We have no hesitancy in recommending it as a valuable variety for southern and central Florida.

ELBERTA. (N. C.) Very large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and high-flavored; free. July 5 to 20. One of the finest and most valuable varieties, and perhaps more largely planted than any other one variety in America. Succeeds in West Florida and

throughout a wide range of territory northward, but not in south Florida.

EMMA. (N. C.) Very large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy; best quality. Follows Elberta, ripening July 20 to 30. Excellent market sort.

ESTELLA. (Sp.). Almost round, very large; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with full red cheek; flesh yellow; free-stone. Tree vigorous and very productive. Ripens September 1 to 10, just at a time when there is but little southern fruit in market. Originated in west Florida.

EVERBEARING. (Sp.) Commences to bear about July 1 and produces successive crops until about September 1. The fruit is creamy white, mottled and striped with light purple and pink veins; oblong shape, tapering to the apex. Flesh white, with red veins; very juicy, vinous and of excellent quality; freestone. Not recommended for commercial planting.

FLEITAS (*Yellow St. John*). (Per.) Large, roundish; orange-yellow, with deep red cheek; juicy, sweet and high-flavored; flesh yellow; free. June 20 to July 5.

FLORIDA CRAWFORD. (Sp.) Large, roundish oblong; suture distinct, but shallow; skin yellow, red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, melting, of rich, vinous flavor; quality best; free. July 15 to 25.

FLORIDA GEM. (Hon.) A Honey seedling of large size; roundish oblong, pointed; highly colored; flesh sweet, rich, juicy, red at the stone; very fine; free. July 1 to 10. Valuable.

FRANCES. (N. C.) Large size, with ridge on one side, which terminates in point at blossom end. Color of skin almost entirely red; flesh greenish yellow, slightly red at pit; quality first-class; free. Ripens just after Elberta.

Deciduous Fruits Department

PEACHES, continued

GENERAL HARRISON. Originated by Mr. C. W. Harrison, Cocoa, Fla. Size medium to large; shape somewhat like Honey seedlings, but without long point. Color light yellow, overlaid beautifully with red. A very handsome Peach. Flesh white. Quality good. Cling.

GENERAL LEE. (N. C.) Very large; skin creamy white, shaded with red; flesh juicy and highly flavored; quality best; cling. July 5 to 15. A good market variety.

GIBBONS' OCTOBER. (Sp.) A medium to large freestone, in quality unexcelled by any extremely late Peach that ripens this far south. September 25 to October 15. A native seedling. Tree vigorous and handsome.

GREENSBORO. (Per.) Originated in North Carolina, and is being quite extensively planted in the central South. Of good size, nearly round; skin highly colored, bright red over yellow; flesh white, very juicy, and of fine quality. Semi-cling. Ripens about June 1. A very valuable market variety.

HALL'S YELLOW. (P-to.) Large size, nearly round. Yellow washed with red; flesh yellow, red at stone, from which it parts freely. Quality excellent. Originated in Volusia county (Fla.), from seed of Angel and gives promise of being a valuable Peach for market and for home use. Resembles the Crawford Peaches, both in appearance and flavor. Ripens middle to latter part of June.

HONEY. (Hon.) Medium size, oval, compressed, with deep suture on one side, extending more than half way around, and terminating in a sharp, peculiar, recurved point; skin whitish yellow, washed and marbled with red in the sun; flesh creamy white, fine, juicy, melting, with peculiar honeyed, rich, sweet flavor; quality excellent; free. June 5 to 20.

IMPERIAL. (Hon.) Very large, roundish oblong; skin greenish yellow, washed with red; flesh white, sweet, juicy, of excellent flavor and good tone; quality best; free. June 25 to July 5. Originated by ourselves.

JAPAN DWARF BLOOD. (O. B.) A blood freestone of

good size and appearance and fair quality. Ripens earlier than Alexander. A dwarf-growing, stocky tree. It has fruited well in localities of western Florida and southern Louisiana.

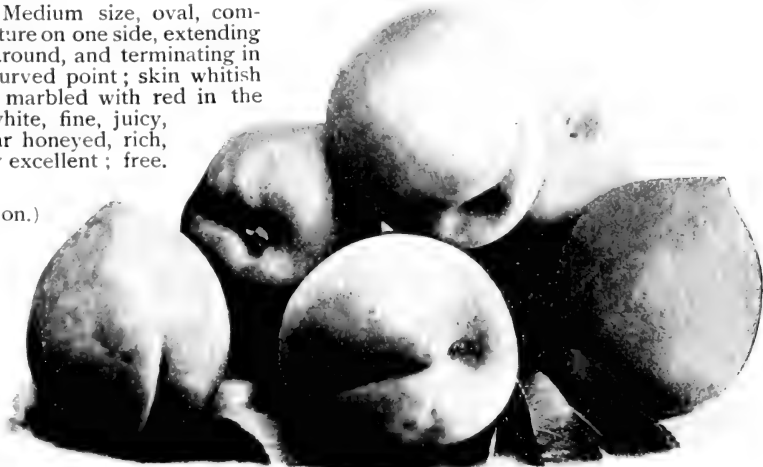
JESSIE KERR. (Per.) A freestone larger and earlier than Alexander, which it resembles in tree and fruit. Preferred to the latter by many orchardists. Adapted to the same sections as the Alexander.

JEWEL. (P-to.) Description of fruit same as Waldo, of which it is a seedling. The fruit ripens, however, ten days to two weeks earlier than Waldo. A Peach as good as Waldo, as vigorous as Waldo, as late-blooming as Waldo, and ripening its fruit ahead of Waldo, is certainly a desideratum in the Peach culture of eastern and peninsular Florida. Does not overbear to the same extent that Waldo does. Tree of somewhat willowy growth; very vigorous. We have received flattering comments on this variety from Florida to coastwise Texas.

LA MAGNIFIQUE. (Sp.) Large, roundish oblong; skin yellowish white, washed with red; flesh firm, yellowish white, rich, sprightly, vinous, subacid; quality best; cling. August 1 to 10.

LA REINE. (Sp.) Large, round, slightly oblong; skin yellowish white, washed with deep red; flesh white, very red at the stone, firm, juicy, rich, delicious; cling. July 20 to 25.

MAGGIE. (P-to.) Size medium, roundish oblong; skin yellowish white, washed with car-



Jewel Peaches

PEACHES, continued

mine; flesh fine-grained, sweet, juicy and melting; sub-cling. Ripens about with the *Peen-to*. Very much like *Bidwell's Early* in appearance, time of ripening, and other qualities.

MAMIE ROSS. (N. C.) A seedling of the *Chinese Cling*, which it much resembles. Fruit almost as large as the *Chinese Cling*; white, nearly covered with delicate carmine; flesh white, juicy and of good quality. A regular and very prolific bearer. June 15. Popular throughout a wide region in Texas, where it is esteemed the finest early cling.

MATTHEWS' BEAUTY. (N. C.) This variety promises to be an acquisition for all sections where the *Elberta* succeeds. It is supposed to be a cross between *Elberta* and *Smock*. The fruit is of large size, shaped similar to *Elberta*, but a little longer; skin golden yellow, streaked with red; flesh firm, yellow and of excellent flavor. Ripens two to three weeks later than *Elberta*.

ONDERDONK. (Sp.) Large; skin and flesh yellow; very juicy and sweet; free. Last of July. Originated in Texas. Possesses a valuable combination of quality, appearance and productiveness. A good mid-season variety.

OVIEDO. (Hon.) Medium to large, roundish oblong, with short, recurved point; highly colored; flesh light, streaked with red; very firm, good flavor; free. Early in July. Seedling of *Honey*.

PALLAS. (Hon.) Good size, nearly round; deep red, dotted with salmon and tipped with light yellow at the base and apex; flesh white, fine-grained, melting, with a rich, vinous aroma; quality excellent; free. June 20 to 30. Seedling of *Honey*.

PEEN-TO. (P.-to.) A very curiously formed Peach, resembling in shape a small, flat turnip, both ends being flattened, and the pit also partaking of the same shape. The color of the Peach is a greenish white, beautifully washed with red in the sun, and when allowed to thoroughly ripen on the tree the fruit changes from its shade of light green to a most delicate, waxen yellow. Flesh pale yellow, sweet, rich, juicy and of fine flavor, sometimes possessing a slight noyau tang, which is barely perceptible, however, when the trees are liberally fertilized and highly cultivated; cling; stone remarkably small. Ripens in this locality from May 20 to June 1. A favorite with many south Florida orchardists. This variety, together with the seedlings that have originated from it, are the most tropical in character of all varieties listed.

POWERS' SEPTEMBER. (Sp.) Fruit of medium size and good quality, flesh white; free. September 1 to 15. The tree is a good grower. A native variety, of value on account of its lateness.

RED CEYLON. (O. B.) A good-sized fruit of dull green color; flesh blood-red to the stone, from which it separates freely. It is not first-class to eat out of hand, as it is too acid for most tastes, but it is a most excellent fruit for cooking, being possessed of a peculiar flavor when cooked, suggesting prunelles. Ripens in June. This Peach is as unique in its way as the *Peen-to*, and of an even more semi-tropical character. Tree a heavy and annual bearer in south Florida.

REEVES' MAMMOTH. (Sp.) Originated in Orange county, Florida. A remarkably large, fine freestone. Early in August.

SNEED. (N. C.) Very early, averaging eight to ten days earlier than *Alexander*. Fruit of medium size, somewhat oval in shape; color creamy white, with rich red blush on sunny side; ripens evenly to the pit; flesh white, very free and juicy; semi-cling. Of fine quality and not subject to rot, as are so many others of the early varieties. A seedling of the *Chinese Cling*, it has the vigor of its parent in tree growth and fruit-buds.

SUBER. (P.-to.) The attention of south Florida Peach planters is especially called to this variety, offered to the public for the first time in 1896-97. *Suber* is a seedling of the *Peen-to*, originated at Lake Helen, in southern Volusia county. It has been quite extensively grown for shipment by the growers of Lake Helen, by whom it is highly esteemed. Its description is not materially different from *Bidwell's Early*, except that it is larger, firmer, and a little more acid than the latter. The tree is a vigorous grower and satisfactory bearer, and the fruit brings a high price in market.

TABER. (Hon.) Large, roundish oblong, pointed; skin white, overspread with red; flesh white, streaked with red; firm, very juicy, rich subacid; of fine quality; cling. June 15 to 25. A seedling of *Honey*, a heavy bearer, and one of the best varieties that we have originated.

THURBER. (N. C.) Large to very large; skin white, with light crimson mottlings; flesh juicy, vinous and of delicate aroma; texture exceedingly fine; free. Middle of July. Resembles *Chinese Cling* in size and color. One of the best of its class.

TRIANA. (Hon.) Medium to large, roundish oblong, slightly pointed; skin white, overspread with red; flesh white, with red mark-

Deciduous Fruits Department

PEACHES, continued

ings, rich, juicy, very sweet and of remarkably fine flavor; freestone. Ripens June 25 to July 5. We consider this variety, originated and introduced by ourselves several years ago, as one of the very best of the numerous good varieties that have originated from the Honey.

TRIUMPH. (Per.) Ripens with Alexander, blooms late. The tree makes a strong growth, bears young, and yields abundantly. The fruit is of large size, with very small pit. Skin yellow, nearly covered with red, dark crimson in the sun. Flesh bright yellow, free when fully ripe, and of excellent flavor.

VICTOR. (N. C. and Sp.) In 1897 this extraordinarily early new variety ripened its whole crop of fruit between May 8 and 16, on the originator's grounds, in Smith county, Texas. Fruit medium to large, of pleasant subacid flavor; semi-cling. The tree is a vigorous, compact grower and a heavy annual bearer. The originator claims that it is uniformly ten days earlier than Sneed, which makes it undoubtedly the earliest variety in existence.

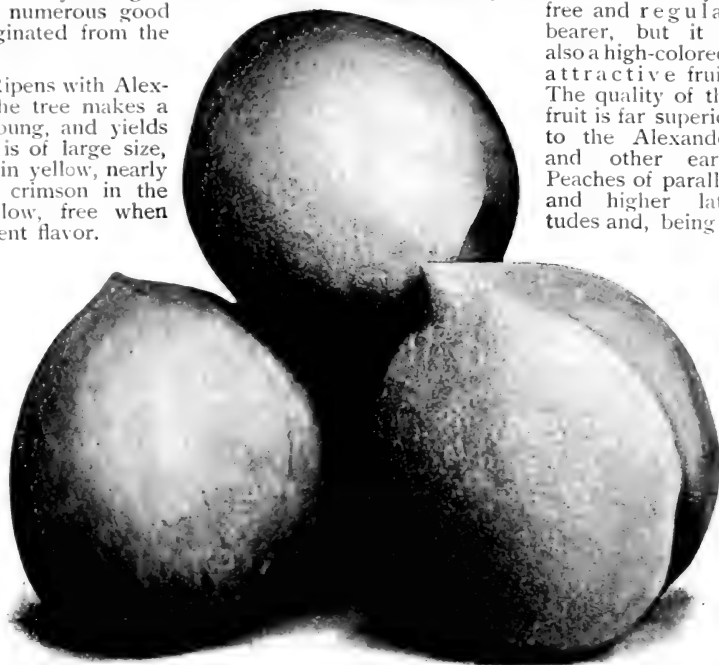
VICTORIA. (Sp.) Very large, nearly round; skin yellow; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and of excellent flavor; free. August 5 to 10. One of the best varieties of native origin, well worthy of a place in every southern Peach orchard.

WADDELL. (N. C.) Fruit medium to large, oblong; skin rich creamy white, nearly covered with red; flesh white, firm, rich and sweet; freestone. Very prolific. Ripens June 1 to 10.

WALDO. (P.-to.) Medium size, roundish oblong; skin highly colored, varying from light

salmon to dark red on side next the sun; flesh yellowish white, red at the stone, juicy, melting, sweet; of good quality; free. Ripens with the Peen-to. A seedling of Peen-to, supposed to be crossed with Honey.

Waldo is not only a free and regular bearer, but it is also a high-colored, attractive fruit. The quality of the fruit is far superior to the Alexander and other early Peaches of parallel and higher latitudes and, being a

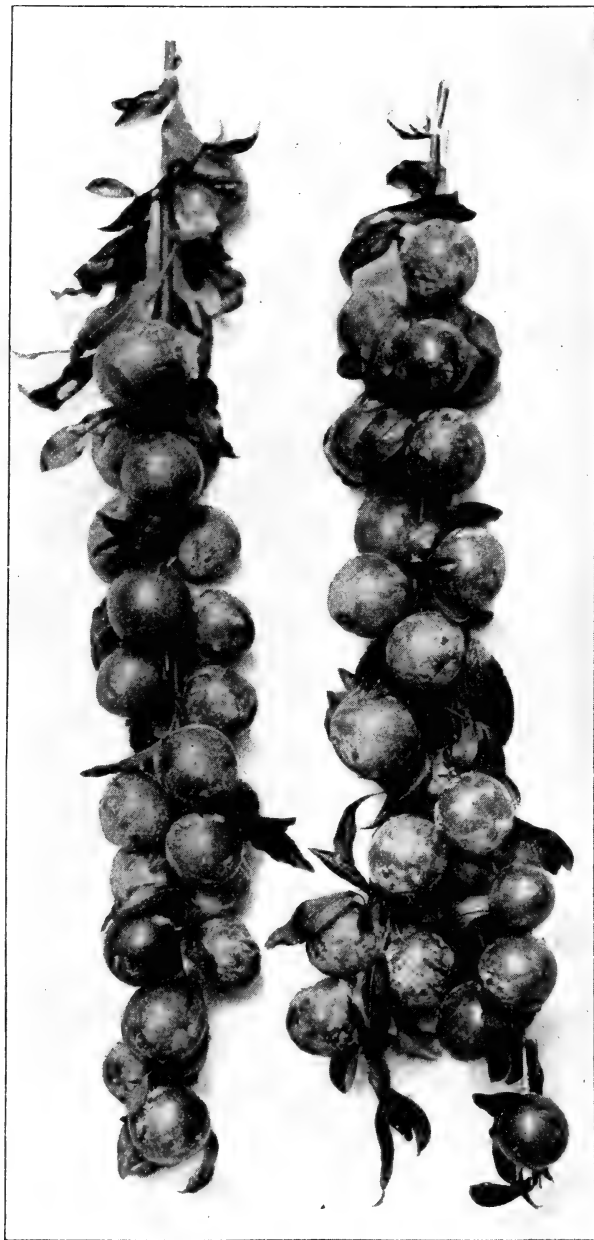


Waldo Peaches

freestone, is preferred in market. In flavor it has the good qualities of the Peen-to varieties, without a trace of the bitter tang many of the latter are apt to have under ordinary conditions. This valuable Peach is not restricted to this district in its adaptability; it stands with the first and best of the very early sorts southward throughout the state. In the Gulf-coast section of Texas and Lower Louisiana it gives promise of being one of the most valuable and desirable varieties, and has given good results in the West Indian Islands.

PLUMS

Japanese Plums are adapted throughout a vast territory of the United States, and there are already extensive and profitable orchards in many and widely separated sections. In the extreme Lower South the pure Japanese type is being supplanted by cross-bred varieties. Of these



Excelsior Plums

PLUMS, continued

Excelsior and Terrell—crosses between Japanese and southern Chickasaw types—are particularly adapted to central and southern Florida, as well as to southern Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and northern Mexico. The Excelsior was originated some years ago by ourselves and is an excellent variety; while the Terrell is a new variety of much the same character of growth, but the fruit is larger and, if possible, of finer flavor than Excelsior, and gives promise of becoming one of the most valuable, if not the most valuable, variety for the Gulf coast country. Highly recommended.

ABUNDANCE. Medium to large; round, with pointed apex; skin greenish yellow ground, overlaid with dull purplish carmine; flesh light greenish yellow, juicy and sweet, with a touch of subacid and slight apricot flavor; pit small; cling; quality best. Strong-growing, upright, prolific. This is one of the most popular and profitable early sorts in the Plum-growing sections of the North, and over a wide area in the Lower South.

BARTLETT. (New.) We obtained this variety direct from Mr. Burbank. He describes it as follows: "Bartlett is the king for flavor; it out-Bartletts the Bartlett pear in exquisitely perfumed flesh; bears when two years old."

BURBANK. The fruit is usually from 5 to 5½ inches in circumference, varying less in size than the other Japanese Plums; it is nearly globular; clear cherry-red, sometimes showing yellow dots, or even marbled with a thin lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow, firm and meaty, rich and sugary, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor; cling. Tree unusually vigorous, with strong, upright shoots and large, rather broad leaves. A very popular variety both North and South.



Terrell Plums

PLUMS, continued

CHABOT. Fruit large, about 2 inches in diameter, oblong-conical; skin pink-red, with many very fine gold dots; flesh yellow, very solid, rather acid, quality very good; cling.

EXCELSIOR. This variety, originated by ourselves in 1887 and first offered to the public in the winter of 1891-92, is worthy of extended notice. It originated from Kelsey seed, but shows decided evidence of being crossed with some variety of the Chickasaw type. The tree is a remarkably rapid, strong grower and bears annually and abundantly. Fruit medium to large, 1½ inches in diameter, nearly round, no suture, color deep, solid, wine-red, with heavy light bluish bloom; stem short, skin firm and without astringency; flesh firm, yellowish, with reddish color near the pit; quality fine; cling-stone. The earliest Plum to ripen in Florida; about June 1. Very handsome and a fine shipper.

After many years of experimenting with numerous varieties of Plums, we do not hesitate to say that the Excelsior is the most satisfactory of any for planting throughout the length and breadth of Florida and throughout the Gulf coast country westward to the Rio Grande river. It is, in fact, adapted to all the southern states, and good results have been obtained from it as far north as Delaware. While adapted to this extreme range of latitude, we particularly recommend it for the extreme South, as it is to the semi-tropical climates that a lesser number of fine varieties are adapted.

PERSIAN PURPLE-LEAVED (*Prunus Pissardii*). Fruit medium to large, round; crimson inside and out; quality good, possessing a very decided cherry flavor. June. Tree a good

grower, chiefly planted as an ornamental. Most desirable of the purple-leaved trees; retains its vivid purple foliage until late in the season.

RED JUNE (*Red Nagate*). Fruit medium to large, cordate and very prominently elongated at the apex; suture deep, generally lop-sided; deep vermilion-red all over, with a handsome bloom; very showy; flesh light yellow or whitish, firm and moderately juicy, not stringy, slightly subacid to sweetish, of good, pleasant quality; cling to half-cling; pit small. Tree vigorous, productive.

TERRELL. This is a new variety originated by Mr. Jay Terrell, of Hastings, Florida, for whom it is named. We received samples of the fruit in June, 1901, and were very favorably impressed with the fine appearance and excellent quality. Again in June, 1902, Mr. Terrell sent us samples of fruit which so firmly convinced us of the value of this variety that we purchased the original tree and all rights to propagate the variety. Mr. Terrell wrote us that the original tree had for five successive years borne heavy crops of very superior fruit. In June, 1903, we again received samples of the fruit, and these confirmed our previous good opinion of this variety. We sent samples of this last lot of fruit to Professor H. Harold Hume, horticulturist of the Florida Experiment Station, Lake City, Florida, and have on file a very flattering testimonial as to its value. In his letter Professor Hume speaks of Terrell as follows: "It is unquestionably the best variety that has been brought forward for our state." This is probably a seedling of Excelsior. The tree is a strong, healthy grower, very similar in character of growth to Excelsior and also like Excelsior in

PLUMS, continued

that it is a heavy annual bearer. The fruit is of large size, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter; nearly round, slightly ribbed at suture, terminating in blunt point. Color at maturity a beautiful reddish yellow somewhat mottled, covered with purplish bloom; assumes a wine-red when fully ripe. Flesh greenish yellow, meaty, sweet, toned with sufficient acidity to give a fine flavor, juicy; quality excellent; pit very small; clingstone. We have no hesitancy in recommending

the Terrell as one of the finest varieties, if not the finest variety, for all parts of Florida and the Gulf coast country.

WICKSON. Large, deep maroon-red of the Kelsey type. Long-cordate or oblong-pointed; flesh firm, deep amber-yellow, clinging to the small pit. There is apt to be a hollow space about the pit. Of first quality. An excellent keeper. A cross of Burbank with Kelsey, Burbank furnishing the seed.

PEARS

Although there are a large number of Pears grown in various sections of the United States, there are but few varieties adapted to the Lower South. The most valuable of these are Le Conte and Kieffer, while Smith, Magnolia and Garber are also good kinds.

GARBER. Fruit resembles the Kieffer in size, appearance and quality, but the tree is of more open growth. Comes in ahead of the Kieffer. A seedling of the Chinese Sand Pear.

KIEFFER. Fruit large to very large; color yellow, with bright vermilion cheek, very handsome; flesh very juicy, brittle, a little coarse, but of good quality. September and October. The trees should not be allowed to overbear while young, which they are inclined to do; extremely prolific, and very valuable. Supposed cross between the Chinese Sand and the Bartlett.

LE CONTE. Large to very large, pyriform in shape; skin smooth, pale yellow; when properly handled the quality is good. Early July. The tree is a remarkably vigorous grower, with luxuriant foliage; extremely prolific and an annual bearer. It seems to adapt itself more readily than any other variety to radically differ-

ent conditions of soil and climate. In sections of the South where few other Pears are satisfactory, the Le Conte seems to have found its home. Supposed cross between the Chinese Sand and some cultivated variety.

MAGNOLIA. Described by its introducers as large to very large, slightly pyriform, basin narrow and shallow. Color when ripe solid glossy reddish brown. Flavor sprightly and good, a commingling of sweet and sour, very agreeable and refreshing. Matures later than Kieffer and is a better keeper.

SMITH (*Smith's Hybrid*). Uniformly large and perfect, very smooth and handsome; similar in form and color to the Le Conte; melting and juicy, with smooth, creamy texture; quality very good when properly ripened. Ripens with or just ahead of the Le Conte. An early, annual and prolific bearer. Tree equals the Le Conte in luxuriant growth.

JAPAN PERSIMMONS

Japanese Persimmons have been grown in this country for some years, but until recently have not attained any great commercial importance. They are now, however, coming into considerable prominence as a market fruit and are being generally and quite extensively planted. The demand for trees is now far in excess of the available supply. When grafted on our native Persimmon, they seem perfectly at home throughout the cotton belt, and are especially adapted to the Gulf coast region. The tree is vigorous, prolific, and has few enemies. By a judicious selection of varieties one can have ripe fruit from August till December.

Some of the varieties have dark flesh, others light flesh, still others a mixture of the two. The light and the dark flesh differ radically in texture and consistency, as well as appearance, and when found in the same fruit are never blended, but always distinct. The dark flesh is never astringent; the light flesh is astringent until it softens. The dark-fleshed fruit is crisp and



Japanese Persimmon, Tsuru

JAPAN PERSIMMONS, continued

meaty, like an apple, and is edible before it matures. Some of the entirely dark-fleshed kinds improve as they soften. The light-fleshed kinds, and those with mixed light and dark flesh, are very delicious when they reach the custard-like consistency of full ripeness. In some the astringency disappears as the fruit begins to soften; in others it persists until the fruit is fully ripe. Seeds accompany the dark flesh. Light-fleshed kinds are seedless. Those with mixed flesh have seeds in proportion to the quantity of dark flesh.

We have for several years devoted a great deal of study to this fruit, and have fruited a great many different varieties. The descriptions of the following varieties, which include the best, were made by ourselves, and mostly from the fruit in hand.

COSTATA. Medium size, conical, pointed, somewhat four-sided; diameter $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches longitudinally and $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches transversely; skin salmon-yellow; flesh light yellow, dark flesh and seeds occurring seldom; astringent until ripe, then very fine; one of the latest to ripen; a good keeper. Tree distinct; a rapid, upright grower; foliage luxuriant; the most ornamental of all the varieties mentioned.

HACHIYA. Very large, oblong, conical, with short point; very showy; diameter $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches

longitudinally and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches transversely; skin dark, bright red, with occasional dark spots or blotches and rings at the apex; flesh deep yellow, sometimes having occasional dark streaks, with seed. Astringent until ripe, then very fine. The largest and handsomest of all. Tree vigorous and shapely.

HYAKUME. Large to very large, varying from roundish oblong to roundish oblate, but always somewhat flattened at both ends; generally slightly depressed at the point opposite

*Deciduous Fruits Department***JAPAN PERSIMMONS, continued**

the stem; diameter $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches transversely; skin light buffish yellow, nearly always marked with rings and veins at the apex; flesh dark brown, sweet, crisp and meaty, not astringent; good while still hard. Tree of good growth and a free bearer.

OKAME. Large, roundish oblate, with well-defined quarter marks, point not depressed; diameter $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches transversely; skin orange-yellow, changing to brilliant carmine, with delicate bloom and waxy, translucent appearance; light clear flesh when ripe, with light brown center around the seeds, of which it has several; loses its astringency as soon as it begins to ripen; quality fine. Tree vigorous and good bearer.

TABER'S NO. 23. Medium, oblate, flat or depressed point; diameter $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches longitudinally and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches transversely; skin rather dark red, with peculiar stipple marks; flesh dark brown, sweet and free from astringency; seedy; good. Prolific.

TABER'S NO. 129. Medium, roundish, flattened at base; has a small but well-defined point at the apex; diameter about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches both ways; skin dark yellow-red, with peculiar roughened surface, somewhat resembling alligator leather in appearance and markings, except that the marks are usually very small and uniform; flesh light brown, crisp, sweet, meaty, free from astringency; excellent; a good keeper and shipper. Vigorous, prolific, regular bearer.

TANE-NASHI. Large to very large, roundish conical, pointed, very smooth and symmetrical; diameter $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches transversely; skin light yellow, changing to bright red at full maturity; flesh yellow and seedless; quality very fine; perhaps the most highly esteemed of the light-fleshed kinds. Tree is vigorous and bears well. One of the most desirable market varieties.

TRIUMPH. Medium; tomato-shaped; skin yellow; flesh yellow; generally has a few seeds; very productive; quality of the best. Ripens from September till November.

TSURU. Large, slender, pointed; longest in proportion to its size of all; diameter $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches transversely; skin bright red; flesh orange-yellow, some dark flesh around the very few seeds; astringent until fully ripe, then the quality is good. The latest of all to ripen. Tree vigorous and a good bearer.

YEDDO-ICHI. Large, oblate; diameter $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches longitudinally and 3 inches transversely; very smooth and regular in outline, with dented appearing surface and slight depression at end opposite the stem; skin darker red than most varieties, with heavy bloom; flesh very dark brown, verging toward purplish; sweet, rich, crisp; in quality one of the best. The fruit is good to eat when still hard. The tree is a heavy bearer and exceedingly thrifty.

YEMON. Large, flat, tomato-shaped, somewhat four-sided; diameter $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches transversely; skin light yellow, changing to dull red, mottled with orange-yellow; distinct in color; flesh deep, dull red, brown around the seeds, of which there are usually a few; some specimens are entirely light-fleshed and seedless; there is no astringency after the fruit begins to soften; quality fine; one of the best. In form some of the fruits have the corrugations converging to the depressed apex, as is usually figured, but most do not. Tree vigorous and prolific.

ZENGI. The smallest of all; round or roundish oblate; diameter $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches longitudinally and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches transversely; skin yellowish red; flesh very dark, quality good; seedy; edible when still hard; one of the earliest to ripen. Vigorous and exceedingly prolific.

POMEGRANATES

The Pomegranate is quite hardy throughout the Gulf states; it is a large shrub or small tree, very graceful in form and foliage, producing a profusion of strikingly brilliant and lovely scarlet flowers; it bears young, is prolific, and the fruit possesses a fresh crispness, delicacy and sprightliness of flavor much esteemed by all who know it. It should be more generally planted.

PURPLE-SEEDED. Large; rind thin; juice cells surrounding the seeds (the edible portion of the fruit) dark ruby or wine-color; sprightly, vinous, and of the best quality.

RHODA. This variety was brought to our attention by one of our employees, on whose place it has been growing for some years. We

have named it in honor of his wife. The fruit is of large size; rind thin but tough; juice cells large and of beautiful wine-color; crisp, sweet and of exquisite flavor. One of the best we have ever seen.

SWEET. One of the best of the Pomegranates, as commonly grown.

FIGS

The Fig is one of our most delicious fruits and should be more generally planted. When served raw with sugar and cream, when preserved, when pickled, or when used in any one of several other different ways, it is extremely pleasing to most palates; and there is always a good demand for the canned fruit. The trees do well almost everywhere in Florida and many other southern states. They require but little cultivation, and this should always be shallow, as the roots run very near the surface. The varieties we offer are amongst the most valuable for southern planting.



BLACK ISCHIA. Size medium; color bluish black; quality good.

BLUE GENOA. Medium; bluish black; good.

BRUNSWICK. Very large; color violet; quality excellent; very reliable.

CELESTIAL. Medium to small, very sweet, pale violet; vigorous, productive; one of the hardiest; reliable further north than the others.

GREEN ISCHIA. Green, with crimson pulp; very good and prolific.

LEMON. Light greenish yellow skin; pulp sweet and of excellent quality. An early and heavy bearer. Fruit medium to large size.

WHITE ADRIATIC. Large-sized; skin thin, greenish white; pulp crimson. Very sweet. One of our favorites.

APPLES

While the Gulf region is not recommended for extensive Apple orchards for commercial purposes, yet in localities, particularly in its upper edge, some varieties are successfully grown. Our list embraces those which succeed best farthest South.

BEN DAVIS. Medium to large; roundish, truncated conical; yellowish, overspread, striped and splashed with two shades of red; subacid, of fair quality. A late ripener and good keeper. Widely planted; popular.

EARLY HARVEST. Medium to large; yellow, juicy, tender, of fine flavor. A well-known and popular variety. Ripens in June.

RED ASTRACHAN. Large; crimson, with heavy bloom; flesh crisp, acid and juicy. Ripens in June. The tree is vigorous and bears very young. Is perhaps adapted to a wider range of climate than any other variety.

RED JUNE. Medium, conical; deep red; juicy; very productive. A beautiful and thrifty tree. June 20 to July 15.

MULBERRIES

While Mulberries are of little value for commercial purposes or table use, there are nevertheless several purposes for which they are admirably suited and of decided value. They form an economic food for poultry and swine, and for tolling birds away from other fruits there is nothing else so effective.

DOWNING. A subacid berry of good quality; strong, upright grower, with beautiful foliage; valuable as a shade tree, as well as for its fruit.

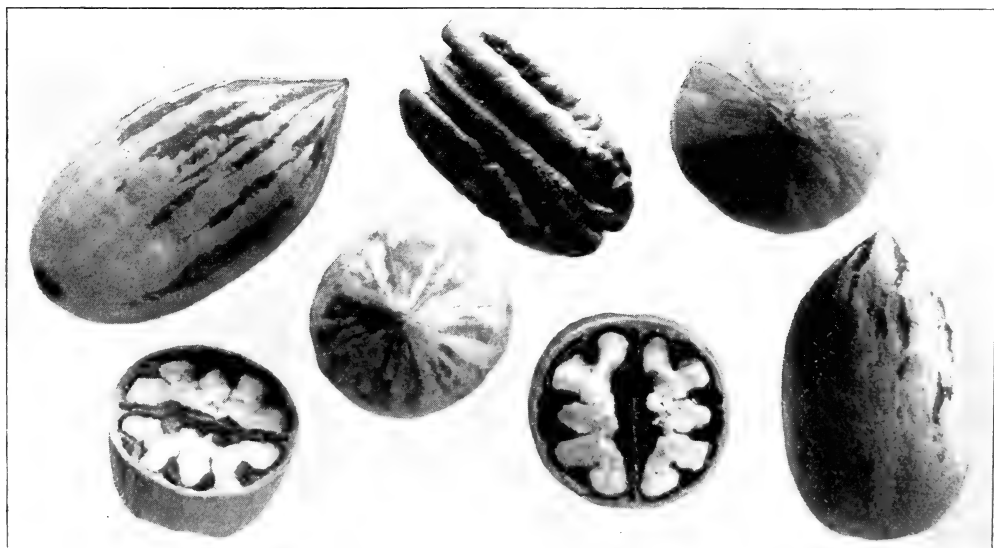
HICKS. Fruit sweet; tree grows rapidly and bears young; very productive; should be grown by every farmer who keeps swine or poultry, this variety being of special value for this purpose; continues in bearing four months of the year.

STUBBS. A form of the native red Mulberry, discovered in Laurens county, Georgia, some years ago. Large, black, vinous; excellent; very prolific. The fruit, which is from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches long, is greatly superior to that

produced by any of the cultivated varieties. Tree vigorous and handsome, with broad, healthy-looking foliage.

TOWNSEND. A new variety, which on account of its extreme earliness we have deemed worthy of propagation. Berries of medium size and fair quality. Brought to our attention by one of our employees of that name, on whose place it has been growing for years. Should be planted where birds are apt to ruin other early fruits. March and April.

MULTICAULIS (*Morus multicaulis*). The Silkworm Tree. A very vigorous tree, extensively used for purposes of propagation, for shade and for feeding silkworms.



Frotscher Pecans from our own trees. (See Nut Department, opposite page)

Nut Department

ABOUT the only nut that can be grown successfully on an extensive commercial scale in the southern states is the Pecan. This has come into very great prominence within the past few years, and growing Pecans for commercial purposes bids fair to become one of the most profitable horticultural industries in this section. There are already on the market quite a number of very fine varieties, many of the nuts measuring from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length and from 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. We have gotten together some of the most prominent varieties and list them below.

Another nut that can be grown in a limited way successfully is the Japan Walnut. This seems to do well throughout the South—the tree grows splendidly and bears abundantly. The thickness of the shell, however, militates against the commercial value of this nut.

Almonds we list, but cannot recommend extensive planting. It is well enough to have a few trees for a home collection, as they do occasionally bear, but, from a commercial standpoint, they are not profitable.

PECANS

Although Pecans have been seen in the markets for a great many years, the nuts have heretofore been of very inferior quality, having been produced by seedling trees that have generally received little or no attention in the way of cultivation and fertilization. But the introduction within very recent years of the finer varieties, which are now propagated by budding and grafting, has placed the growing of Pecans for market on a very profitable basis, and large commercial orchards are now being planted. The trees adapt themselves readily to the varying conditions of soil and climate throughout the entire South, and, although it usually takes five to eight years to bring them into bearing, when they do commence bearing they produce good crops annually and at comparatively little expense for cultivation and fertilization.

The varieties we offer are some of the finest that have yet been produced. As the demand for nursery trees is far in excess of the supply, we strongly recommend that orders should be sent in early, so that we may reserve for our customers the trees they require this season.

CENTENNIAL. The nuts are of large size, about 2 inches long and about $\frac{7}{8}$ inch diameter; quite pointed at both ends. Meat of excellent flavor. A good grower and heavy bearer.

FROTSCHER. Nuts of large size, $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches long and about 1 inch in diameter; full and plump clear to the ends. Shell exceedingly thin—can be cracked with the teeth. Meat of very fine quality and can be removed entire from the shell. We consider it one of the very finest varieties. We obtained grafts of this variety from the original tree in southern Louisiana a number of years ago and now have several

bearing trees on our place, from which we obtained wood for propagating the nursery trees we have to offer.

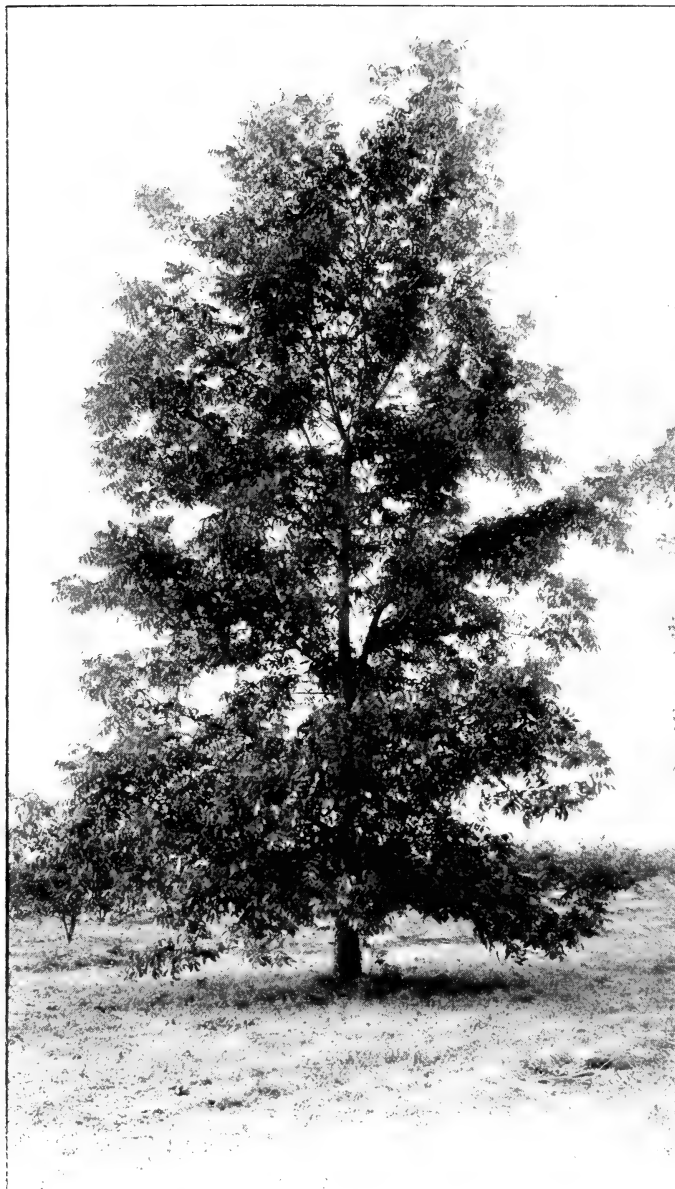
PRIDE OF THE COAST. Nuts of large size, about 2 inches long and 1 inch in diameter, slightly pointed at blossom end.

STUART. Nuts of large size, about 2 inches long and $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch in diameter; pointed at both ends. A good variety and heavy bearer.

SEEDLING TREES. In addition to the budded trees of above varieties, we have a large number of fine seedling trees which have been

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Nut Department



One of our bearing Frotscher Pecans, twelve years old

PECANS, continued

grown principally from nuts produced by seedlings of Frotscher; others from large seedling trees that for years have been bearing heavily—all from our own place and all selected nuts. Seedlings from these large, thin-shelled selected nuts are very much more apt to produce fine nuts than are the seedlings from a mixed lot of inferior nuts.

WALNUTS

JAPAN. Produces in abundance nuts considerably larger than the common Hickory Nut, which are borne in clusters of 15 to 20. The shell is thicker than the shell of the English Walnut, which in a general way it resembles, but is not as thick as that of the Black Walnut. The meat is sweet, of good quality, and can be removed entire. The tree grows rapidly, and attains a very large size, with a magnificent spreading top. The leaves are of immense size, of a charming shade of green, and very handsome. We have fruited this variety on our grounds for several years past, and are annually more and more impressed with the value of the tree, both for its nuts and as an ornamental.

ALMONDS

We do not recommend this nut for extensive planting in this section, as Almonds are not certain bearers this far South. We raise a few trees of them, however, which are mostly in demand for garden planting, and for filling out collections. We offer two of the finest varieties, **SULTANA** and **PRINCESSE**, soft-shelled Almonds of commerce.

Miscellaneous Fruits Department

UNDER this department we list a few fruits that do not seem to fit in under any other department but which are by no means the least important in our catalogue. Loquats and Guavas are adapted throughout the Gulf coast country, and are very desirable fruits. Grapes are too well known to require any extensive remarks in relation to them. We can simply say that the grapes we list have been tried extensively and have proven the best adapted out of a large number of kinds tested.

LOQUAT

(*Eriobotrya Japonica*, *Japanese Medlar*, *Biwa* of the Japanese)

This fruit has been very commonly called "Japan Plum" in the South. It is not a plum, however, and bears no relation to that fruit. The tree is hardy throughout a wide region of the South, and is one of the most beautiful of broad-leaved evergreens. The leaves are large, dark green, rough and crimped; the young wood woolly; the shoots short and thick and the branches crooked. It is a compact grower, and forms a dense and well-rounded head. It blooms in the fall, the spikes of white flowers being followed by a delicious fruit, which ripens in March and April. The fruit is about the size of the Wild Goose plum, oblong, bright yellow, subacid, and of very agreeable flavor. A good many trees are in bearing in Florida and in some parts of Louisiana and Texas, where it is found in market, and is much esteemed in season. It is not only eaten out of hand, but is much used in cooking, the flavor suggesting cherries, and makes an exquisite jelly. While the tree is hardy quite far North, it is not a success as a fruit where the winters are severe, as this is its fruiting season. It yields occasional crops as far north as Jacksonville and Tallahassee, however, and is frequently seen in the New Orleans market. In south Florida it bears regularly and abundantly, and its range, as a fruit crop, is about coextensive with the orange. We consider this fruit worthy of being more extensively planted. Every orchard or garden plot in the extreme South should contain at least a few trees of this unique and desirable fruit.

GUAVA

CATTLEY. One of the hardiest Guavas. A very handsome evergreen shrub, with glossy, camellia-like leaves. Produces in immense quantities small red fruits, about an inch in diameter. Makes a very fine jelly. Can be grown throughout Florida and all along the Gulf coast country as well as in more tropical sections.

GRAPES

Too little attention has been given to Grape culture in the South. Throughout a very large section they can be grown with surprising ease, and no family should be without a few vines. The Grape is not only one of the most palatable of fruits, but one of the healthiest. In foreign countries there are several large "Grape Cures," where the patients' treatment consists, as far as medicine is concerned, of eating large quantities of this delicious fruit.

GRAPES, continued

In our test-vineyards we have fruited a great many different varieties, the best of which are given below ; the list embracing those which have given most satisfactory results in this and other sections of Florida and the Gulf coast country. Varieties that are described as belonging to the Muscadine type should be planted 15 to 25 feet apart each way and trained on arbors. They do not require pruning. The other varieties should be planted 8 to 10 feet apart each way and trained on trellises. They require annual pruning in midwinter, when vines are entirely dormant.

BRIGHTON. Highly extolled by nearly every one who has grown it ; has succeeded admirably here. Bunches medium ; berries large and red-dish, skin thin ; a very desirable table variety.

CHAMPION. One of the earliest of American Grapes, and on that account has brought good prices in near-by markets, but it is too tender for long shipment. Bunches and berries medium, round, blue-black ; vine healthy and vigorous.

CONCORD. An old favorite ; valuable for home use and near-by markets ; too tender to transport a long distance. A heavy bearer ; adapts itself to all sorts of training ; apt to ripen unevenly in this latitude. Bunches and berries very large, blue-black, with bloom ; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender, good ; vine vigorous. Ripens in July.

DELAWARE. Held in high estimation wherever grown ; succeeds well here. A moderate grower when young, but very hardy and vigorous when fully established. Bunches small to medium ; berries small, skin red or pink, and very thin ; sweet, juicy, vinous ; quality best. July. Listed by the State Horticultural Society as one of the best market Grapes that can be grown in Florida.

DIAMOND. A white Grape of handsome appearance, equal or superior to Niagara in quality, and 10 days earlier than that variety. It is prolific, and very thrifty and vigorous. Seems well suited for culture in the South, both for home use and market ; it has succeeded finely in south Florida.

EDEN. Belongs to the Muscadine type. A seedling of the Scuppernong, originated in Georgia. Medium-sized black berries, somewhat acid. A good wine Grape ; bears early ; very productive.

FLOWERS. Bunches composed of fifteen to twenty large purplish black berries ; sweet, vinous. August and September. Quality good. One of the best known and most largely planted varieties of the Muscadine type.

IVES. Generally considered one of the most valuable early varieties for market ; one of the hardiest ; strong grower ; very productive ;

stands shipping well ; bunch large ; berries large, black, pulpy, sweet, of good quality. A popular wine Grape. June. The quality of this Grape is much better when grown in the South than it is in the North. We deem it one of the most valuable.

JAMES. The largest of the Muscadine type, berries often measuring $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Sweet, juicy, excellent ; black. Very prolific. Has taken premiums wherever exhibited. Commences to ripen about August 1 and continues till late fall. Good shipper. One of the most valuable of the Muscadine type.

MEISCH. Belongs to the Muscadine type. The vine is very vigorous and prolific. Berries black, medium to large ; sweet. Ripens in August.

MOORE'S EARLY. Similar to Concord in size and shape, but an improvement on that variety in quality and is earlier.

NIAGARA. Bunch and berry large ; greenish yellow ; flesh sweet ; quality good. Its large size and fine appearance, together with its good quality and earliness, have given it much popularity ; vigorous and prolific. One of the best varieties for east and south Florida.

SALEM (Rogers' No. 53). Bunch large, compact ; berry very large, round, coppery red ; flesh tender, juicy ; in quality, one of the best. Ripens with Concord. Vine healthy, vigorous, productive. One of the best of Rogers' Grapes.

SCUPPERNONG. Belongs to the Muscadine type. Bunches composed of eight or ten very large berries, bronze-colored when fully ripe ; flesh pulpy, sweet, with peculiar agreeable musky flavor ; quality excellent. August and September.

THOMAS. Belongs to the Muscadine type, and one of the best of its class. Bunches seldom exceed eight or ten berries ; color reddish purple ; pulp sweet, tender. August and September.

WILDER (Rogers' No. 4). Bunch large, compact, shouldered ; berry large, round, black ; flesh tender, juicy, sweet. Ripens about with Concord. Vine vigorous, hardy, good bearer.

Ornamental Department

LET us lay aside cares and worries, and consider that which goes to make life pleasant and beautiful. The home, above all places, should be attractive; an abiding place from which we are loath to depart, a restful haven to which we hasten to return. Its surroundings should signify ease and comfort and pleasurable ownership to its possessor, and convey a sense of welcome and cheerful hospitality to its possessor's friends. What more conducive to this much-desired result of making a home "homelike," than to surround it with ornamental trees and plants and vines and shrubs and greenery!

What more delightful spot during the hot summer months than a grove of large spreading shade trees under which hammocks can be stretched and rustic seats placed! And what more suitable place for children's play-ground than under these same shade trees!

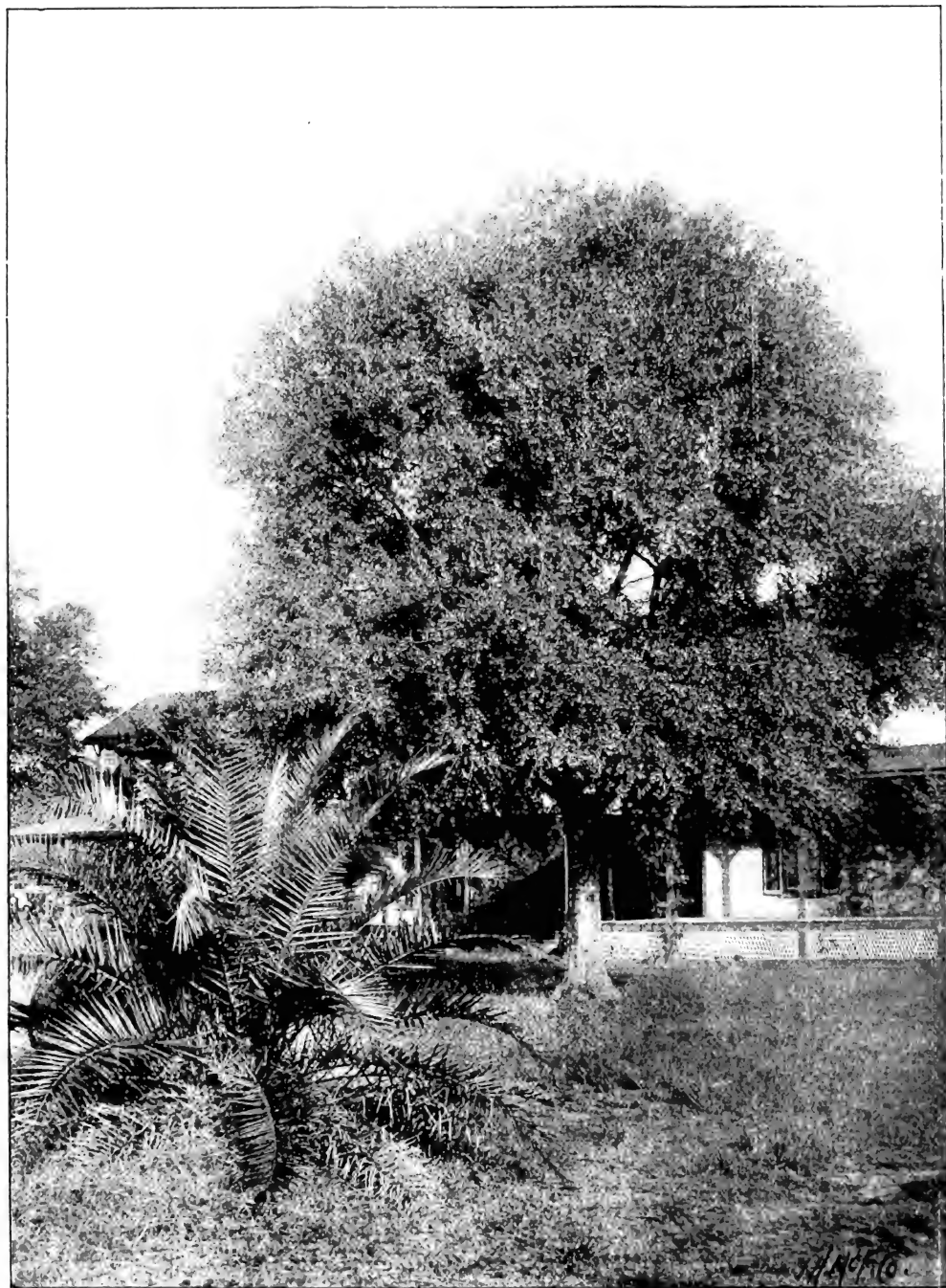
A vine-covered porch not only affords a cool, shady nook where one can read or rest in comfort, screened from inquisitive eyes, but greatly protects the house from the hot summer's sun while allowing cooling breezes to pass freely to and fro.

The value of hedges as an ornamental feature should not be overlooked. For this purpose, Amoor River Privet is one of the most satisfactory plants grown. It is a very rapid grower and can be grown in any form desired by judicious trimming. We cannot too highly recommend it.

And roses; why, it doesn't seem as if any home could be complete without a rose-garden, or at least a few plants. Whether massed together in beds of solid color, or scattered over the grounds where they can vie with each other in individuality of form and coloring, or trained on arbors and trellises where colors may freely intermingle, or manipulated as a hedge to define walks or borders, or allowed to run riot over stumps, rocks or fences,—there are few plants that are so effective or that are so readily adapted by nature to produce so many different, and always pleasing, effects.

Aside from the value of roses for outdoor embellishment, nothing is more satisfactory as cut-flowers, for indoor decorations. How much more cheerful a house seems for having, here and there, on tables, mantles, bureaus, vases of beautiful rose-buds! How easy to decorate the parlor or garnish the dining table for an evening entertainment if one has plenty of roses! And what more beautiful finish to a lady's evening toilet than roses at the corsage or in the hair!

It goes without saying that no one rose is adapted to all the different purposes above named. It is not necessary that it should be. There are many different classes of roses, and amongst the one hundred and twenty-six varieties we list can be found those adapted to any purpose wanted. These varieties have been selected



Ornamental Department

as the best after extensive plantings of these and many other sorts. All prominent new varieties are procured by us, when introduced, and given thorough tests. Our stock of roses this year consists of over 60,000 fine plants, mostly grafted and all open-ground-grown. They will be found to give incomparably better results than the small rooted slips generally sent out from the North.

With the large assortment of trees and plants and shrubs listed in the following pages, one should be able to make a selection that would add greatly not only to the attractiveness and comfort but to the actual value of one's home.

SHADE TREES, CONIFERS, SHRUBS AND VINES

ALTHÆA, ROSE OF SHARON, is one of our most desirable flowering shrubs, and merits extensive cultivation, as it produces beautiful flowers in great profusion during a long period. The flowers come on the new growth, and it continues to bloom as long as new wood is being made.

Meehani. Double, pure white, with red throat ; very free and fine.

Rubra. Double red ; large, full, free-flowering. A very handsome shrub when in full bloom.

ARBORVITÆ, or BIOTA. These beautiful evergreens can be utilized in many ways, and are always satisfactory. Desirable for lining avenues or planted as individual specimens. Very ornamental.

Aurea nana. Forms an exceedingly compact, well-rounded head. Beautiful greenish yellow foliage. A perfect gem for gardens or grounds where trees of only shrub-like dimensions are wanted. One of the most satisfactory of all.

Pyramidalis. This variety is of very upright growth, branches drawn close together. Foliage beautiful light greenish color. A very desirable variety for planting at ends of walks or termini of hedges.

Rosedale. This handsome variety, originated in southern Texas, is attracting a great deal of attention throughout the South. It is of very compact growth and forms a symmetrical, well-rounded head. The foliage is of a dark bluish green cast that makes it unique and distinctive in appearance. Very desirable.

CAMPHOR TREE (*Cinnamomum Camphora*). A broad-leaved evergreen, yielding the camphor gum of commerce. Is perfectly well adapted to this region, and is exceedingly handsome. Hardy throughout Florida and most of the Gulf states. Makes an excellent

Camphor Tree, continued

windbreak, or, when planted singly and properly trimmed, a beautiful shade tree. Leaves and berries are very aromatic. It is a rank grower, and thrives in soil of but ordinary fertility. Considerable attention has recently been drawn to the possibility of camphor production for profit in the Lower South, and the trees are now in demand for this purpose.

CAPE JESSAMINE (*Gardenia florida*). A well-known evergreen shrub, having very handsome foliage and producing in profusion large, fragrant white flowers from May to September. Hardy throughout the Lower South and as far north as Virginia.

CATALPA speciosa. A very rapid-growing, large-leaved tree. Makes an excellent shade tree in a very short time. White flowers about 2½ inches in diameter, with two yellow stripes inside and spotted purplish brown. Blooms in June. The grain of the wood is coarse and rather soft but very durable in the soil ; very valuable for fence-posts and railroad ties, and now being planted quite extensively for these purposes, especially in the West and Southwest, where wood is scarce.

CEDRUS Deodara. The Great Cedar of the Himalayas. Attains immense size. The limbs are exceedingly graceful in manner of growth, and the short bluish green needles give it a very beautiful and striking appearance.

CITRUS trifoliata. Makes one of the best defensive hedges. (See pages 14 and 16.)

CRAPE MYRTLE (*Lagerstræmia Indica*). Too much cannot be said in favor of the delicate-flowered Lagerstræmias ; universal favorites in the South, and deservedly so. Deciduous shrubs, hardy in the southern states, and producing throughout the summer great



A row of Camphor trees planted thickly and allowed to assume a natural bushy form

SHADE TREES, CONIFERS, SHRUBS AND VINES, continued

Crape Myrtle, continued

clusters of delicately fringed flowers. In Florida and the South the Crape Myrtle takes the place of the lilac, so common at the North. Makes the most charming flowering hedge known. Single specimens can be made to form very handsome shade trees.

Purple. A grand sort, producing immense quantities of bloom of a rich purple color.

Scarlet. A very dark shaded variety. In our opinion, the best of all; a gorgeous plant.

White. This is quite scarce, and very lovely.

CUPRESSUS Lawsoniana. A beautiful Cypress with fine feathery foliage. Attains an ultimate height of 20 to 30 feet.

GUAVA, Cattley. A handsome evergreen shrub, with glossy camellia-like leaves, which produces quantities of small red fruits. (See full description on page 35.)

HONEYSUCKLE, Pink. A moderate-growing vine, not a very strong climber, but desirable for open-ground culture. Beautiful bright pink flowers, which change to a pale pink.

HYDRANGEA, Thomas Hogg. A beautiful shrub, producing very handsome large, pure white flowers. Should be planted in shady places, as the sun sometimes burns the flowers.

KUMQUAT (*Citrus Japonica*). A small tree or large bush, bearing in great abundance a beautiful edible fruit the size of a pigeon's egg. Evergreen; remarkably handsome. (See description and full account on pages 12 to 14.)

LOQUAT (*Eriobotrya Japonica*). A broad-leaved evergreen, valuable both as an ornamental and for fruit. (See page 35.)

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. The well-known "Magnolia" of our native forests. The most magnificent of our broad-leaved evergreens. The trees bloom when quite small. The flowers are very large, pure waxy white, and of the most delicious fragrance. All of our plants are nursery-grown, have been once transplanted and are finely rooted. Trees attain immense size. One of the finest evergreen shade trees to be found in the South.

Ornamental Department

SHADE TREES, CONIFERS, SHRUBS AND VINES, continued

MULBERRIES. These are valuable for quick-growing shade trees. (See page 32.)

OAK (*Quercus nigra*). The rapid-growing Water Oak. Makes a valuable shade tree for southern planting.

PERSIAN PLUM (*Prunus Pissardii*). Has remarkably handsome purple foliage, which retains its deep color through the warmest weather, and the leaves remain on the trees until midwinter. This most beautiful of purple-leaved trees bears a handsome crimson fruit of fair quality, ripening in June.

POMEGRANATE. This hardy shrub, which is easily grown throughout the Gulf states, is very graceful in form and foliage, and its brilliant scarlet flowers are very ornamental. (See full description on page 30.)

PRIVET (*Ligustrum*). The Privets are among the most valuable hedge plants for the South. Can be kept trimmed in any desired form.

Amor River. Light green leaves; evergreen; flowers white. One of the finest and most popular hedge plants, both North and South, and also desirable for planting as single specimens in grounds and parks.

Golden. Leaves margined white and yellow. One of the best variegated shrubs for hedges or single specimens.

SPIRÆA Billardii A very desirable shrub of medium or dwarf growth, producing a great profusion of flowers in spikes; color white. Almost a perpetual bloomer.

TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE. A subvariety of the China Tree; of remarkably fast growth; very symmetrical, resembling an umbrella in shape. One of the handsomest de-

Texas Umbrella Tree, continued

ciduous trees; cannot be surpassed as a shade tree. Adapted throughout the entire Gulf coast country.

WISTARIA, Purple. A magnificent climber. We have one of these shading our front piazza planted some years ago which has annually increased in dimensions until it requires frequent pruning to keep it within bounds. It is handsome at all times, and magnificent when in bloom, making a beautiful drapery of flowers.



Biota aurea nana, natural growth

ROSES

In ordering Roses, the question naturally arises as to what kinds will prove the most satisfactory. This can often best be decided by ourselves, as we are familiar with the different varieties and their range of adaptability. We shall take pleasure in making selections for our customers, or in aiding them to do so upon request.

As a general thing, Roses do better when grafted upon some strong-growing stock. With the exception of a few kinds, which are vigorous growers, the plants we offer are grafted, principally upon Madam Plantier stocks. All of them are open-ground-grown, strong, thrifty—and in every way more desirable than the small pot-grown plants sent out by nearly all northern nurseries.

There are several different classes of Roses. The class indicates, to a large extent, the character of the variety, and, to some extent, its adaptability. These classes are indicated by initial letters in parentheses immediately following the name of the variety; the key to which is as follows:

Bk., Banksia; Beng., Bengal; Bour., Bourbon; C. B., Climbing Bengal; C. C., Climbing China; C. N., Climbing Noisette; C. T., Climbing Tea; H. C., Hybrid China; H. N., Hybrid Noisette; H. P., Hybrid Perpetual; H. T., Hybrid Tea; Mult., Multiflora; N., Noisette; Pol., Polyantha; P., Prairie; T., Tea; W., Wichuraiana.

AGRIPPINA. (Beng.) Rich, velvety crimson, beautiful bud; for bedding it is unsurpassed. Few Roses so rich in color.

ALFRED COLOMB. (H. P.) Bright clear red; a fine shade. Large, double; strong grower.

ALPHONSE SOUPERT. (H. P.) Large, very handsome and showy; bright rose-color.

AMERICAN BANNER. (T.) White striped or shaded red. Flowers of medium to large size and fine form. Good grower, and very satisfactory variety.

ANNE DE DIESBACH. (H. P.). The color is a most lovely brilliant carmine; long pointed buds and large, finely formed, compact, slightly cupped flowers. Very full and double, and delightfully sweet. A vigorous grower and fine bloomer.

ANTOINE MOUTON. (H. P.) A vigorous grower, bearing flowers of extraordinary size and fullness. Bright, clear pink, reverse of petals silvery rose.

APOLLINE. (Bour.) Color clear pink, dashed with rosy crimson; edges and reverse of petals silvery rose.

ARCHDUKE CHARLES. (Beng.) Brilliant crimson-scarlet, often marbled with lighter shades. A good grower and very satisfactory variety.

BANKSIA ALBA. (Bk.) Same as the Yellow Banksia, except that the flowers are white.

BEAUTY OF WALTHAM. (H. P.) Very large, finely formed flowers; bright cherry-red, a fine color; very fragrant. A profuse bloomer.

BESSIE JOHNSON. (H. P.) Beautiful blush-color, highly scented; distinct.

BLANCHE DE MEUR. (H. P.) Light flesh-color, changing to white.

BON SILENE. (T.) Deep salmon-rose, illumined with carmine; highly scented. Valuable for its buds, which are large and of fine form and color. Very strong and robust in this section; bears profusely the year round. An old favorite.

BOUGERE. (T.) Extra large, very double and full; exceedingly sweet Tea scent; color bronze-rose or violet-crimson, delicately shaded with lilac. Vigorous and a profuse and constant bloomer. An old Rose, but one of the most desirable.

BRIDE. (T.) A superb pure white Tea Rose; one of the best of its color; the buds and flowers are unusually large and finely formed. It is a strong, healthy grower and a quick and constant bloomer. A fine variety for outdoor culture.

BRIDESMAID. (T.) A very large, finely formed Rose; fine clear pink. A splendid variety, and appropriately named, for it is an excellent companion for that grand Rose, the Bride.

Ornamental Department

ROSES, continued

CAPTAIN CHRISTY. (H. T.) Extra large, flat flowers, very full and regular; the color is a lovely shade of pale peach, deepening toward the center to rosy crimson. Vigorous; a free and perpetual bloomer; one of the best in our grounds.

CATHERINE MERMET. (T.) Very distinct and beautiful; valued highly for its elegant buds; color clear shining pink, with delicately shaded amber and fawn center; large, globular flowers; a strong, healthy grower and free bloomer. One of the most satisfactory.

CECILE BRUNNER. (Pol.) Salmon-pink, with deep salmon center; an admirable Rose.

CHARLES LEFEBVRE. (H. P.) Reddish crimson, sometimes with a shade of purple; very velvety and rich. Continues to bloom throughout the year; one of the most satisfactory of its class in this section.

CHESHUNT HYBRID. (H. T.) Extra fine, large flowers, very double, full and of perfect form; delightfully fragrant; color ruby-crimson, passing to rich maroon; a strong grower.

CHROMATELLA (*Cloth of Gold*). (C. N.) Clear, bright yellow; good form and substance; large, very full and double; very sweet; a constant and profuse bloomer; much prized in the South as a pillar or veranda Rose.

CLEMENT MESSIER. (C. N.) Medium size; full and double; white petals surrounding delicate pink center; very pretty in either bud or flower; sweet Tea scent; a strong grower.

CLIMBING BRIDESMAID. (C. T.) Somewhat similar to its parent, Bridesmaid; dark pink, almost magenta-rose. Strong climber and a promising variety.

CLIMBING CLOTHILDE SOUPERT. (C. T.)

An offspring of Clothilde Soupert, of which it is an almost exact counterpart, except that it is a strong climber. Its introducers say that it is one of the most valuable, if not the most valuable, climbing Rose ever introduced.



Devoniensis

Ornamental Department

ROSES, continued

CLIMBING MARIE GUILLOT. (C. T.) A grand new climbing Rose, differing from its parent, Marie Guillot, only in habit of growth. Beautiful creamy white flowers, sometimes with pale yellow center. Strong grower and profuse bloomer.

CLIMBING WHITE PET. (Mult.) Strong-growing Rose of the Rambler class; showy white flowers borne in clusters; fragrance like cherry blossoms.

CLIMBING WOOTTON. (H. T.) Very large, rather open flowers, beautifully formed; color bright magenta-red, passing to violet-crimson, richly shaded. A free bloomer, strong grower, and a beautiful Rose.

CLOTHILDE SOUPERT. (Pol.) This lovely Rose resembles the Tea Roses so closely that it is called a Tea Polyantha. The flowers are borne in clusters, and are of large, round, flat form, with beautifully imbricated petals; perfectly full and double, and deliciously sweet; color beautiful pinkish amber or pale, creamy yellow, delicately flushed with silvery rose, sometimes ivory-white, exquisitely tinted with pale salmon, and sometimes both red and white flowers are produced on the same plant. It is a particularly handsome Rose, and has always been greatly admired. The bush is a vigorous and compact grower and a continuous and remarkably profuse bloomer.

COMTESSE EVA STARHEMBERG. (T.) Yellow, buff and yellow center, edged rose. Medium to large, double and full. Strong grower, and a desirable kind.

COMTESSE RIZA DU PARC. (T.) Color coppery rose, shaded with violet-crimson. Flowers are large, double and full. Beautiful in bud and flower.

COQUETTE BORDELAIS. (H. P.) Large, open flowers which remind one of a camellia. Color carmine-rose, sometimes rosy pink, with white stripes in center of petals.

COQUETTE DES ALPES. (H. N.) Medium-sized white flowers tinged with blush.

COQUETTE DES BLANCHES. (H. N.) Delicate white or flesh-colored flowers of medium size.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. (Pol.) This novelty of the Polyantha class came originally from Japan. The flowers are produced in great pyramidal panicles or trusses, each carrying from 30 to 40 blooms, the individual flower measuring about 1 to 1½ inches in diameter.

The foliage is bright green and glossy, and contrasts finely with the bright crimson of the flowers.

DEVONIENSIS. (C. T.) On account of its whiteness and sweetness, often called the Magnolia Rose; creamy white, delicately flushed in the center with pink; possesses an exquisite and distinct fragrance. This is one of the most magnificent of Roses in this region; an exceptionally strong grower and vigorous climber, and bears profusely and constantly flowers of large size and great beauty.

DINSMORE. (H. P.) Flowers large and perfectly double; color rich crimson-scarlet.

DOUGLASS. (Beng.) Medium to large, dark cherry-red flowers.

DUCHESSE DE BRABANT. (T.) Exquisite shell-pink, tinged at the edges with carmine. The buds and opening flowers are very beautiful. The flowers hold their form and color for a long time after being cut. In coloring it is unsurpassed, perhaps unequaled, by any pink Rose. It is strong and vigorous, and blooms profusely the year round. One of the best for this region of the South.

DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH. (T.) Large semi-double flowers; quite fragrant; cherry-red, passing to crimson; a rich tint. A desirable variety.

DUKE OF EDINBURGH. (H. P.) Dark, velvety maroon; large size, full, regular form; very handsome and fragrant.

ELISE BOELLE. (H. N.) White, delicately tinged with pink; medium size, full, beautiful, circular form; very sweet. A lovely Rose.

EMPRESS MARIE OF RUSSIA. (T.) Flowers canary-yellow, sometimes shaded with white and lemon.

EMPRESS OF CHINA. (C. C.) A new free-flowering climbing Rose of Chinese origin. The plant is a strong, healthy grower, making a fine specimen in a very short time, and produces its medium-sized flowers in profusion. Climber. Color soft red, changing to light pink when fully open, covering the bush with a mass of color.

ESTELLE PRADEL. (C. N.) Lovely, pure white buds; flowers medium size, full and sweet; profuse bloomer. A favorite climbing Rose in the South.

ETOILE DE LYON. (T.) Beautiful chrome-yellow, deepening to pure golden yellow at the center; the flowers are very large, very double

ROSES, continued

and full, and delicately fragrant. Unequaled among the yellow Roses in this region, except by Marechal Niel, which it much resembles. In the North it is styled a rival of Perle des Jardins, but is much larger and more satisfactory than the latter here. A vigorous, lusty bush; blooms profusely at all seasons. One of the best.

EXPOSITION DE POVINS.

(H. P.) Bright velvety red; very full and double and exceedingly fragrant. Strong grower, and a desirable variety.

FERDINAND BATEL. (H.

T.) Varying color from pale rosy flesh on yellow nankeen, to yellow nankeen orange. A fancy colored Rose; quite distinct and pretty.

FORTUNE'S DOUBLE YELLOW. (C. T.) Sulphur-yellow, edged rose. Flowers large, single and open. Very pretty and odd.

FRANCOIS LEVET. (H.

P.) Rosy pink, delicately shaded with cherry-red. Handsomely formed flowers, very full and double, and nearly as large as Paul Neyron. Good grower.

GENERAL JACQUEMI-

NOT. (H. P.) Large, globular flowers of a rich crimson-scarlet color.

GIANT OF BATTLES.

(H. P.) Bright crimson flowers of medium to large size; double, full and fragrant.

GLOIRE LYONNAISE. (H. P.) The only yellow Hybrid Perpetual; it cannot be called deep yellow, but rather a pale shade of chamois or salmon-yellow, deepest at center, and sometimes passing to rich, creamy white, finely tinted with orange and fawn; the flowers have all the beauty of Tea Roses; large and full, and delightfully sweet.



Estelle Pradel

GREVILLE, or SEVEN SISTERS. (Mult.) Medium-sized flowers, varying in color from white to crimson, and borne in immense clusters in great profusion. In season the vine is a mass of pink and white. A vigorous climber of rampant growth, like the Banksias and Woodland Margaret, and speedily covers an unsightly object with a mass of green.

Ornamental Department

ROSES, continued

HEINRICH SCHULTHEIS. (T.) Large, good form and very full; color pinkish rose; sweet-scented.

HENRY M. STANLEY. (T.) Pale pink, edged and mottled deep rose, with a lovely shade of salmon or buff-rose on reverse of petals. Large, double and full.

HER MAJESTY. (H. P.) Flowers of immense size, remarkably beautiful form and perfectly double; the color is a lovely shade of rosy pink, passing to clear flesh, elegantly tinged and shaded with amaranth and silver rose; delightfully fragrant. A strong, upright grower.

HERMOSA. (Bour.) An excellent Rose; blooms in fine clusters; large, very double and fragrant; beautiful, clear rose; a constant bloomer.

ISABELLA SPRUNT. (T.) Bright canary-yellow; large, beautiful buds.

JAMES SPRUNT. (C. B.) Deep cherry-red flowers, very full, double and sweet. The most satisfactory of the dark red everblooming varieties in this section. The cut-flowers keep for a remarkably long time in perfect condition. It is a moderate climber, makes a good pillar Rose, and the exceptionally brilliant and beautiful flowers are to be found at all seasons.

JOHN HOPPER. (H. P.) Bright rose, with carmine center; large and full. A stout, strong grower. Bears a succession of flowers extending through the season, and is one of the best of the Hybrid Perpetuals in this region.

JUBILEE. (H. P.) Bright, cardinal-red, sometimes glowing crimson. Large velvety flowers, quite often 5 inches across; very full and double; strong grower. One of the finest very dark Roses in our collection.

JULES FINGER. (T.) Bright, rosy scarlet, shaded with crimson; large and full.

JULES JURGENSEN. (C. B.) Large, full, finely formed flowers of a magenta-rose color. In habit and characteristics the vine resembles James Sprunt. One of the best here.

JULES MARGOTTIN. (H. P.) Bright cherry-red; large, well-formed, fragrant flowers; a splendid old variety.

LA GRANDEUR. (T.) Rosy carmine, boldly striped and dashed with white.

LAMARQUE. (C. N.) White, with sulphur center. Constant bloomer.

LA REINE. (H. P.) Beautiful clear bright rose; very large, of fine, full form.

LETTY COLES. (T.) Beautiful blush-colored flowers, sometimes tinged with pale yellow. Medium to large size and fine form. Sweet, Tea fragrance.

LOUIS PHILIPPE. (Beng.) Rich, velvety crimson. While not so valuable for bouquets as some varieties, as the petals soon drop after the flowers are cut, it is the most showy and satisfactory dark red Rose we have for gardens and grounds. It makes a large, vigorous bush, and there is scarcely a time during the entire year when it is not covered with bright red flowers. There are always flowers, and nearly always quantities of them.

LOUIS RICHARD. (T.) Coppery rose, the center sometimes deep red. Very handsome.

MAD. ALFRED CARRIERE. (H. N.) Pearly white, with slight pink tint in the center. In our own gardens one of the most satisfactory, being an unusually strong grower and constant bloomer. Flowers of good size and handsome.

MAD. BARRIGLIONE. (T.) Coppery carmine-rose; fine buds; flowers semi-double.

MAD. BRAVY. (T.) Creamy white, large, full, of symmetrical form and great fragrance. A profuse and constant bloomer.

MAD. CAMILLE. (T.) Large, very double and full; rosy flesh, changing to salmon-rose.

MAD. CAROLINE KUSTER. (N.) Pale yellow, often mottled with rose. An excellent free-blooming sort.

MAD. DE VATRY. (T.) Red, shaded with salmon. A choice Rose of bright color and good form in bud and flower.

MAD. GABRIEL LUIZET. (H. P.) Clear, bright rosy pink, a beautiful shade. Medium to large size, double and full and somewhat flat.

MAD. JEAN SISLEY. (Beng.) A free-growing, free-flowering Rose of merit. This is a fine Rose for bedding. It is full and double, and pure white, sometimes tinged blush.

MAD. JOSEPH DESBOIS. (H. P.) Flesh white, shaded with salmon-rose; very large, well formed; a remarkably beautiful Rose. Very vigorous.

MAD. JOSEPH SCHWARTZ. (T.) Large, globular flowers, very full and sweet; color pure white, the edges of petals tinged with carmine. The flowers have the exquisiteness and delicacy of its parent, Duchesse de Brabant. One of the most satisfactory here.

MAD. LAMBARD. (T.) Large and full flowers, varying from rosy salmon to rosy flesh.



Marie Van Houtte

ROSES, continued

MAD. MARGOTTIN. (T.) Flesh-color, sometimes slightly tinted with pale pink at center. Medium size, full and double. Delicately fragrant. A desirable kind.

MAD. PHILEMON COCHET. (T.) Color rose, shaded with salmon and suffused with a lighter shade. Vigorous.

MAD. PLANTIER. (H. C.) Pure white, above medium size, full flat form. A spring bloomer; very strong and vigorous. More valuable as a stock upon which to bud other varieties than for its own flowers.

MAD. SADIE CARNOT. (T.) Cherry-red; a very good variety.

MAD. SCIPION COCHET. (T.) Rosy yellow; large and double; margins of petals wavy; beautiful glossy foliage; free-flowering.

MAGNA CHARTA. (H. C.) Bright clear pink, flushed with violet-crimson; very sweet; flowers extra large, fine form, double and full. A spring bloomer. Makes a large, vigorous bush.

MANDA'S TRIUMPH. (W.) Strong-growing, creeping plants, producing an abundance of small white Roses; petals very slender and thickly set together.

MARECHAL NIEL. (C. N.) Deep yellow; very large, full, globular form; delightfully fragrant; the finest of all yellow Roses. In the North this Rose is of a delicate constitution, and requires careful treatment to get good results. Here it is at home; a strong, vigorous grower, producing freely its magnificent flowers at all seasons in great abundance. It should have the first place in every collection.

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Ornamental Department



Reine Marie Henriette, and Queen

ROSES, continued

MARGARET DICKSON. (H. P.) Finely formed, pure waxy white flowers of immense size, some of them nearly as large as Paul Neyron.

MARIE DUCHER. (T.) Generally described as "rich salmon-yellow, with fawn center; large, very full, somewhat flat; very double and sweet." With us color varies from peach-blossom to light rose, suffused with sulphur-yellow, with reverse of petals silvery rose. Medium-sized, nicely formed flowers. A good grower and constant bloomer.

MARIE GUILLOT. (T.) Generally described as "pure snow-white, sometimes faintly tinged with pale yellow. Large, full and double." On our grounds it is more apt to be pale yellow and often distinctly tinged with deep blush or light rose. A fine grower, with very pretty flowers.

MARIE LAMBERT. (T.) Pure white; a seedling from Mad. Bravy, and even more vigorous; has been called the White Hermosa, which it resembles in form and freedom of bloom.

MARIE VAN HOUTTE. (T.) Pale yellow, the edges of petals often lined with rose. Sometimes both yellow and red Roses are to be seen on same bush, but always beautiful flowers. One of the most satisfactory here.

MARIE ZAHN. (H. P.) Large, well-formed flowers; color light silvery rose with carmine shading; base yellowish.

MARSHALL P. WILDER. (H. P.) Flowers very large, perfectly double, and of good substance; color bright cherry-red, shading to crimson. Plant a clean, healthy grower.

MARY WASHINGTON. (C. T.) Small white flowers, borne in clusters. Fragrance of a musky flavor noticed in some of the Roses of "ye olden time."

Ornamental Department

ROSES, continued

MIGNONETTE. (Pol.)

Large clusters of perfectly formed miniature Roses; pink, changing to white.

MRS. CLEVELAND. (H. P.)

Medium to large; nicely formed flowers of a dark red or velvety crimson color. Delightfully fragrant.

MRS. GEORGE PAUL.

(Bour.) Large open flower, like a camellia, with very bold, thick petals, perfectly arranged; blush white, with rosy peach shading; very distinct.

PAUL NEYRON. (H. P.)

Deep rose; very large, very full, somewhat fragrant, free-blooming; the largest variety known. A very desirable garden Rose.

PERFECTION DES BLANCHES. (H. N.) Pure white flowers, full and double, very fine; a constant bloomer.

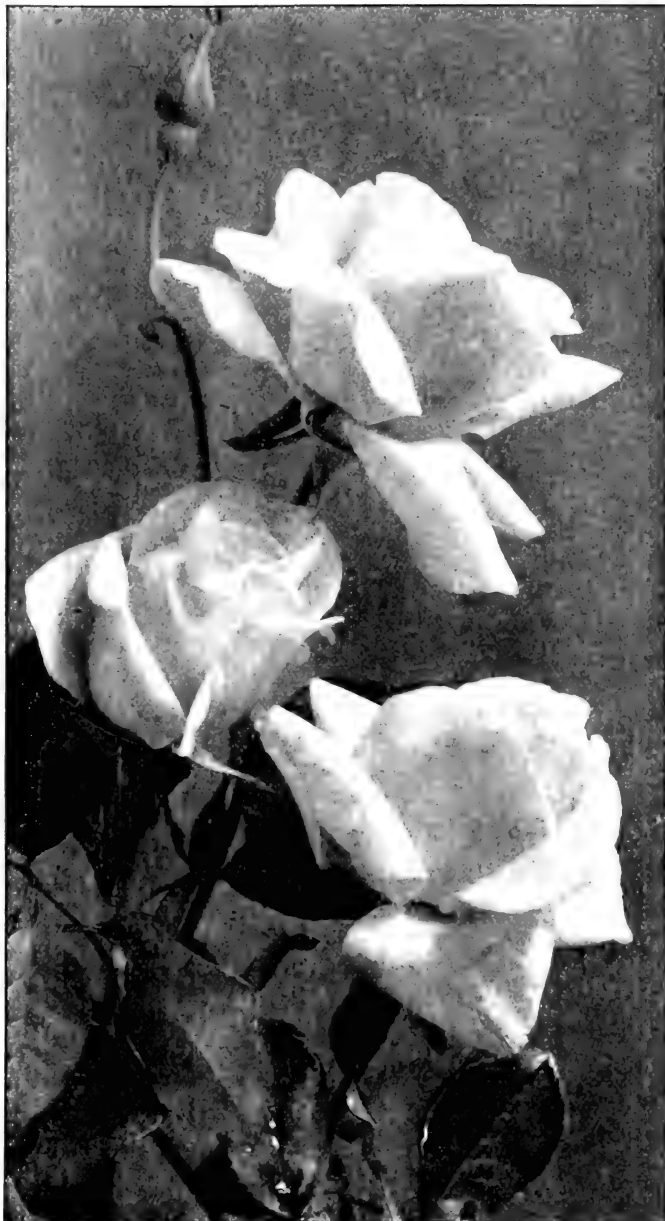
PERLE DES JARDINS.

(T.) Large, magnificent flowers of full, globular form, with great depth and substance. Clear golden yellow of an unusually rich and beautiful shade. Truly it is the "Pearl of the Gardens."

PERLE D'OR. (Pol.) Nankeen-yellow flowers, in large clusters. One of the most unique and beautiful miniature Roses in our collection; the buds are especially adapted for genteel button-hole bouquets. Only a moderate grower, but a profuse and constant bloomer.

PINK ROAMER. (W.)

Luxuriant grower of the creeping habit. Small-sized pink flowers with white centers. A splendid variety for grave decoration, or for covering any unsightly object.



Safrano

Ornamental Department

ROSES, continued

PRESIDENT LINCOLN. (H. P.) Vermilion-red, tinged with crimson. A strong grower, producing large flowers.

PRIDE OF REIGATE. (H. P.) Crimson, handsomely striped with white, sometimes half crimson and half white. Free bloomer.

PRINCE ALBERT. (H. P.) Beautiful bright crimson; very large, full and fine.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN. (H. P.) Very deep velvety crimson; large, moderately full; habit somewhat spreading. A good Rose of splendid color.

PRINCESSE LOUISE VICTORIA. (H. P.) Salmon-pink, medium size. A splendid climbing Rose.

QUEEN. (T.) A grand, globular white Rose of the most queenly rounded form, borne on large stems; a free grower and free bloomer. A sport from Souvenir d'un Ami.

QUEEN'S SCARLET. (Beng.) Rich crimson, changing to light scarlet. A very distinct and striking shade. Very free-flowering.

REINE MARIE HENRIETTE. (C. T.) Cherry-red, a pure shade, which does not fade or shade off into undesirable tints; large, double and beautifully formed; somewhat fragrant. One of the finest red Roses in our collection.

REV. J. B. M. CAMM. (H. P.) Carmine-rose, a fine enduring shade; large size, semi-globular form; one of the most fragrant.

SAFRANO. (T.) A delicate and beautiful tint of salmon and apricot-yellow, which is always bright and clear, and does not fade or shade off into dull and undesirable tints. One of the most exquisitely colored of Roses, and exceedingly beautiful in the bud. In this latitude it makes a vigorous, strong bush, and bears an abundance of flowers at all seasons. One of the best.

SOLFATERRE. (C. T.) Clear sulphur-yellow; large and double. Foliage and character

of growth very similar to Marechal Niel. A splendid climber and profuse and constant bloomer; the flowers do not blight, wilt or fade in the hot midsummer sun, like many of the other fine varieties.

SOUVENIR DE MAD. PERNET. (T.) Silvery rose shaded yellow; reverse of petals sometimes striped white. Medium-sized cup-shaped flowers.

SOUVENIR D'UN AMI. (T.) Large, handsomely formed flowers. Color clear shining pink, sometimes shaded with carmine.

SYLPHIDE. (T.). Blush, with fawn center; large and double. Very handsome in bud.

TENNESSEE BELLE. (P.) Graceful and slender in growth; bright pink flowers in clusters.

VICK'S CAPRICE. (H. P.) Medium to large flowers of rosy pink color. Double and sweet.

VICTORY. (H. P.) The flowers are of immense size and splendid substance; beautifully formed, very full, round and double. Color deep rich velvety crimson. A grand Rose.

WHITE PERLE DES JARDINS. (T.) Ivory-white or pale yellow, outer petals sometimes tinged rose; delicate Tea fragrance. Quite distinct from Bride or any other white Rose. A splendid grower and one of the most satisfactory on our grounds.

WOODLAND MARGARET. (C. N.) Medium-sized pure white flowers, sometimes tinged with blush, which are produced in the greatest profusion. A constant bloomer and vigorous climber. A rapid wood-maker; desirable in the Lower South.

YORK & LANCASTER. (H. P.) One of the oldest Roses in existence, dating back to the time of the Wars of the Roses between the Royal Houses of York and Lancaster. Said to have been originated when these warring factions became united. Color red and white, representing the red of the Lancastrians and the white of the Yorkists.



Trees in Pots and Tubs

FOR a number of years we have had more or less call for trees in pots and tubs, and in order to supply this demand we have propagated and now have for sale a good supply of very handsome Orange and Kumquat trees, in both pots and tubs. These trees are well shaped, and many of them already



Kumquat in Tub

have fruit on them. The cover design of this catalogue is an excellent illustration, drawn from a photograph, of one of these trees in a tub; while the Kumquat illustration that appears on this page is as exact as photographic art can make it.

These trees, in pots and tubs, are very desirable for placing in conspicuous situations about the grounds in summer, as well as for room decoration and conservatories in winter. They are very ornamental even without the fruit; while, with the golden yellow fruit and dark green foliage, they are strikingly handsome.

We do not quote prices on these trees in pots and tubs in this catalogue, for the reason that they vary so greatly in size and shape and quantity of fruit, that it is practically impossible to give descriptions and prices that will hold good throughout the season. We shall be glad to quote prices in reply to inquiry. Dealers desiring this character of plants in quantities would do well to correspond with us in relation to carload lots.

Cultural Department

THOSE of our customers who are beginners in fruit-growing are often at a loss for information in relation to planting and care of an orchard, and, while we are always pleased to give information in reply to specific inquiry, we have thought it advisable to give herein some brief suggestions in this connection, and trust that they will be found useful. In order to make the following as comprehensive as possible, we have thought best to treat the different departments or classes of trees separately, as information that applies to one class of trees or plants does not necessarily apply to others.

CITRUS TREES

In planting a citrus orchard, the land should be selected with great care, as, while citrus trees do well on a great variety of land, they, like everything else, have their preferences. It is best, where possible, to select land that is naturally fertile, and particularly such soils as have a goodly supply of humus. If plant-food is deficient, it must be supplied in the form of commercial fertilizers, and, if humus is deficient, by growing some cover-crop to be turned under after it has died down.

Land that is low, wet and undrainable, or which is underlaid with hard-pan, should be avoided. The same is true of extremely open, porous soils that do not hold moisture in sufficient quantities. Land for an orange grove should be moist, but of a character that is either naturally drained or easily drained artificially. Trees should never be planted on land where water stands for any length of time and becomes stagnant.

If the land is inclined to be sour (and a good deal of the virgin soil in the South is of this character), it should be well broken and cultivated for some little time previous to setting the trees. If this is impracticable, it will be better to scatter over the surface, and harrow in, lime in sufficient quantities to sweeten the soil. Lime has the effect of making available the different plant-foods in the soil and taking out the sourness. From two to five barrels of air-slaked lime per acre will probably be sufficient. It is not a good idea to use lime except when absolutely necessary, as it has the tendency of too rapidly making available the plant-foods in the soil, thus quickly exhausting its natural fertility.

Before setting citrus trees, trim back the tops well and then trim the foliage by cutting off two-thirds to three-fourths of each leaf. This reduces the rapid evaporation of sap, that is always going on through the foliage, and makes success in transplanting much more certain.

If the weather should become dry and hot after citrus or other evergreen trees are planted, they should be shaded with brush or canvas drawn over stakes on east, south and west sides, to prevent tops drying out and dying back. This is particularly desirable in summer planting.

In watering, remember that one thorough drenching is worth a dozen small applications. This applies to water put on the soil. Tops may be sprinkled very frequently, the oftener the better.

Banking up oranges with fine earth in the fall is a great protection against cold. This also helps to hold newly planted trees against force of wind. Mounds should be removed in spring.

When trees are set, or just prior to that time, it is a good idea to mix with the soil, that is to be placed about their roots, about one pound per tree of some good, high-grade commercial fertilizer rich in ammonia. This puts fertilizer right where the roots of the trees will get it immediately as needed, thus forcing them to make a good first growth, which is always desirable. This fertilizer should contain about 4 to 5 per cent of ammonia, 7 to 9 per cent of phosphoric acid and 3 to 4 per cent of potash, and should be made up with chemicals derived from mineral, not organic, sources.

Along in the spring, say about March or early April, a second application of fertilizer of about one pound per tree, should be applied, and a third application during late June or early July is also advisable.

As the trees attain age and size, a larger quantity of fertilizer should be given, and after they come into bearing a fertilizer containing more potash and less ammonia will be better. For this application to bearing trees, 10 to 12 per cent of potash, 7 to 9 per cent of phosphoric acid and 3 to 4 per cent of ammonia is about right.

If the trees are transplanted during the winter months, cultivation should commence about the time when growth ordinarily commences and should be continued until midsummer, after which time it is better to plant a cover-crop, like beggar-weed, in the middles between the trees. A small space immediately around the trees should be kept free from grass and weeds until later in the fall. Mulching around the trees is practiced in some sections and is often advisable, as it serves to maintain a more equable temperature of the earth and retains moisture. After the cover-crop has died down, in the late fall or early winter, it should be turned under, thus supplying humus to the soil and putting the land in better mechanical condition. Cover-crops should never be turned under in the South while green, as, if this is done, the land becomes sour and in poor condition for plant-growth.

Another point in connection with cover-crop or mulching, and this applies particularly to sections subject to damage from frost, is that all vegetable matter should be turned under in advance of danger from cold weather. A grove that exposes nothing but clean earth to the action of frost will go through the winter in much better shape than one covered with grass and weeds.

DECIDUOUS FRUITS

The land for a Peach orchard, and in fact for many of the deciduous fruits, should be dry or of a character that can be readily drained. Peach trees particularly do not do well when planted on low, wet ground. Where possible, soil underlaid with clay is preferable, but this is not always possible, nor is it absolutely necessary. For a Peach orchard, it is far better to select virgin land, and, in many sections of the extreme South, almost absolutely necessary to plant them on land where cow-peas have never been planted. This is on account of the fact that in many of the southern soils the root-knot (*Heterodera radicola*) insect is quite abundant in old lands, and particularly so in lands that have been planted

to cow-peas. The root-knot insect seems to be particularly fond of cow-pea roots, and where they are planted these insects are generally plentiful. The root-knot insects are also very fond of peach roots, and if a tree is set in land infested with them, its roots are liable to become unfavorably affected.

In planting deciduous fruit trees, the same preparation of land as recommended above for citrus trees is advisable. It is not often necessary, however, to use lime to any extent on virgin soils for peach trees.

Like citrus, deciduous fruit trees should be severely trimmed back when planted. Too often trees are planted with all their tops left on, as many people cannot bring themselves to cut back a tree as hard as it should be, or even at all. It looks as if that much of the top were being wasted, but, as a matter of fact, if trees are severely trimmed back when transplanted, they will almost invariably make larger tops by the end of the first year than if left with their tops untrimmed.

The suggestions for fertilizing at time of planting and afterwards, also for cultivation, recommended above for citrus trees, apply to most deciduous fruit trees. There are, however, some exceptions, as noted below.

Figs should be planted, if possible, on soil that is compact and rather moist. Fertilizers should be applied on the surface and raked in very lightly, or, better still, covered with mulching. If any cultivation is practiced, it should be extremely shallow, as the fig has a mass of fibrous roots that lie very near the surface. Deep cultivating or plowing is very injurious.

As neither Japan plums nor Japan persimmons are subject to root-knot, these trees may be planted on old land. The Japan persimmons will stand more moisture in the soil than is good for either plums or peaches.

NUT TREES

Nut trees do well on a great variety of soils, and the pecan will stand a large amount of water. We would not, however, recommend planting trees in low wet ground where water stands for any length of time.

It is not necessary to prune back nut trees in transplanting. They should be transplanted during the late fall or winter, when they are dormant. The cutting of the tap-root of a pecan does not hurt the tree, as used to be supposed by many people, nor does it affect its bearing qualities in the slightest.

In planting pecan trees, it is not always necessary to use commercial fertilizers. Well-rotted compost will answer the purpose admirably. One or two shovelfuls should be thoroughly mixed in the hole where the tree is to be set, but not placed in direct contact with the roots of the tree. Care should be used in this respect, as compost, if not well rotted, undergoes a heating process, and, if in direct contact with roots, damages them.

Pecan trees should be set good distances apart, say 40 to 60 feet each way. This leaves a lot of vacant space when the trees are small, which can be utilized for other crops, which, however, should not be planted too near the small trees. If no other crops are to be planted on the land, only small spaces around the trees need be cultivated, but these should be kept worked and the trees fertilized liberally. Well-rotted manure and compost are desirable if available, although commercial fertilizers of the right kind are good. The idea that pecan trees require

neither fertilization nor cultivation is absurd. They will often live and make some growth without fertilization or cultivation, but the sooner one can get the trees up to good size, the sooner he will get a crop of nuts. Pecan trees should not, and will not, if in a thoroughly healthy condition, bear until they have attained considerable size. Liberal treatment in the way of fertilization and cultivation will get them to that size much sooner than without.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS

The care of loquats and guavas does not differ materially from that of deciduous fruits. Grapes, however, require entirely different treatment. Muscadine grapes should be trained on arbors, and require little or no pruning. Bunch grapes should be trained on trellises and need to be pruned annually, which pruning should be done in the late fall or early winter. It consists of cutting back the present year's growth of canes to a few good eyes, from which the succeeding year's growth will be made and on which fine fruit will be produced.

Grapes require a fertilizer containing a large amount of potash, say 10 to 12 per cent of potash, 7 to 9 per cent of phosphoric acid and 3 to 4 per cent of ammonia. An application of about one-half pound per plant at time of setting, followed by one or two more like applications during the first year should give good results. As the vines increase in age, a more liberal quantity of fertilizer should be applied.

ORNAMENTAL TREES

The treatment of shade trees, shrubs and Roses, as far as preparation of land is concerned, is pretty much the same as that recommended for citrus fruits.

With shade trees and shrubs growth is often the prime object to be obtained, and a fertilizer containing a large percentage of ammonia and a small percentage of potash is advisable. Five to 6 per cent of ammonia, 7 to 9 per cent of phosphoric acid and 3 to 4 per cent of potash is about right.

With roses the object is different, for the flowers as well as growth are wanted, and flowers are to a rose-bush what fruit is to a fruit tree. Consequently, a fertilizer containing a good percentage of potash is advisable. About 8 to 10 per cent of potash, 7 to 9 per cent of phosphoric acid and 3 to 4 per cent of ammonia will answer the purpose admirably.

Where it is possible, plant roses in a soil underlaid with clay, or, if this is impracticable, select a moderately moist, compact soil. If these conditions do not exist naturally they can sometimes be made so artificially. Much can be accomplished in this direction, either by hauling clay, if the distance is not too great, or by incorporating humus in soil that is naturally loose.

In this connection, it might be well enough to mention that climbing roses often make the most desirable plants in the lower South. They are almost always strong growers, while some of the finest varieties of bush plants are rather slow growers. These climbing roses can, with a little pruning—and all varieties should be pruned each fall—be made to form excellent bush roses, if that form of growth is desired, or can be readily trained on a porch or trellis.

A FEW GENERAL REMARKS

When nursery stock is received, it should be immediately unpacked from the bale or box and placed in a cool, shady place, and the roots and tops thoroughly wet down. Roots of trees should never be exposed to sun and should not be allowed to become dry. Always keep them covered with moss, straw or a wet blanket when planting.

If trees cannot be transplanted immediately after they are received, they should be heeled-in in a cool, shady place and watered well until they can be set out.

If trees should be delayed in transit and arrive in a dry condition, take them out of the package and bury for two or three days in moist earth, covering tops as well as roots. This will fill out shrunken stems and limbs.

In more northern sections—and at rare intervals in the southern—trees get chilled in the boxes owing to severe changes of weather en route. If any signs of ice appear in the packing material, bury the trees and packing material in earth, and leave for several days, or until the frost is thoroughly drawn out.

Do not set trees or plants too deep, particularly oranges. One can generally judge about the proper depth for setting the trees by the earth marks on the trees showing how deep they were in nursery rows. If set at the same depth, this will be about right.

Peach trees are apt to set too much fruit, and this fruit should be thinned out. Commence when the fruit is of the size of a marble and continue at intervals until half grown, always removing stung or imperfect specimens. At the final thinning, reduce fruit to three or four inches apart. A heavily loaded peach tree will produce as much fruit—by measure—if three-fourths of the original number set are thinned out; and the value of the fruit on the tree that is thinned will be greater than that on the unthinned one.

If curculio are troublesome, jar peach and plum trees in early morning, frequently after the fruit is set, and catch insects in a hopper-like arrangement made for the purpose or a sheet spread under the trees. These insects should be destroyed.

Borers sometimes give trouble with peach trees. The trees should be examined frequently near the ground, and the borers, where found, dug out with a sharp-pointed knife.

Cotton-seed meal and organic fertilizers should be used very sparingly, if at all, in an orchard. Complete commercial fertilizers from mineral sources are generally better and less liable to injure trees, should a too liberal quantity be applied.

The fertilizer formulas, given in these pages, are based on the needs of the usual southern soils, but it must always be borne in mind that with the vast variety of soils it is impossible to lay down any hard and fast rules and formulas applicable to any and all sections. There are reliable manufacturers of high-grade commercial fertilizer who can furnish good goods, already manufactured, in the kind of fertilizer wanted. One should, however, be continually studying his particular soils and conditions and endeavoring to post himself on the elements of plant-life needed for the particular purpose he wishes to accomplish.

Orchard cultivation should, as a general rule, be shallow during the late spring and summer months. In all sections subject to damage from cold it is desirable to turn under the cover-crop with a turn plow in the late fall or early winter

after this cover-crop has died down: the principle involved, before alluded to and worthy of emphasis, being that for frost protection purposes a grove should go into winter quarters with the surface of the ground entirely bare of grass and weeds. Care should be taken, however, that the plow does not run too deep. In sections free from frost danger, a cutaway or spading harrow is sometimes preferred. This cutaway or spading harrow can be used also for the first cultivation in the spring—running through the grove at such different angles as to cross and recross its own track. After first thoroughly breaking the soil in the spring, whether with turn plow, cutaway or spading harrow, it is better to follow with a surface stirring and smoothing harrow, like the Acme. This should be run over the groves or orchards at intervals of one or two weeks until midsummer, the more frequently during extremely dry weather. This frequent, shallow cultivation forms a dust mulch, which serves to retain the moisture in the soil and keeps the ground in good, friable condition.

BOOKS

CITRUS FRUITS AND THEIR CULTURE

By Prof. H. Harold Hume (until recently horticulturist of the Florida Experiment Station). A new book containing 600 pages and nearly 200 illustrations. Made up of five parts.

PART I contains twenty-five chapters, treating the botany and history, methods of originating new varieties, and rules for judging citrus fruits, also describing in detail practically all varieties now in cultivation.

PART II contains fourteen chapters on propagation, stocks, soils, preparation of land for planting, methods of setting trees, cultivation, cover-crops, fertilization, irrigation, frost protection and marketing.

PART III contains four chapters on insects and diseases, spraying, fumigating, and other methods of control, giving formulas, etc.

PART IV contains an index of American literature on citrus fruits.

PART V. Two chapters,—one containing varietal lists of the several classes of citrus fruits; the other giving names and addresses of members of the National League of Commission Merchants of the United States.

This work is eliciting a great deal of praise from the most successful growers of citrus fruits, on account of the thoroughly practical, comprehensive information it contains. It should be in the hands of every grower of citrus fruits. We can furnish it upon receipt of price—\$2.50, postpaid.

FLORIDA STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S REPORTS

The annual reports of the Florida State Horticultural Society contain valuable information in the form of special papers and discussions, which cover practically the entire list of Florida fruits.

The report for 1904 contains papers on citrus fruits, peaches, pineapples, pecans, vegetables, ornamentals, diseases and insects, methods of control, etc. These papers are prepared by members of the society selected on account of their wide knowledge of the subject treated. This report also contains a catalogue, revised and very comprehensive, of Florida fruits. This report should be in the hands of every fruit-grower in the lower South and subtropical countries. Price, postpaid, \$1.

Business Department

The foregoing departments are devoted to descriptions, suggestions as to adaptability, cultural information, etc., which we trust will be found interesting and instructive. This department is strictly business, and we commend it to your especial attention, for it gives a basis for intelligent ordering. It contains our terms and conditions of sale as well as prices on trees and plants in different sizes and quantities.

Location.—The Glen Saint Mary Nurseries are one and one-half miles southwest of Glen Saint Mary, Baker county, Florida, a station on the Seaboard Air Line Railway, thirty miles west of Jacksonville.

Invitation to Visitors.—We take pleasure in showing our stock to persons wishing to purchase and, if notified in time, will meet visitors at the station on arrival. Purchasers who cannot inspect the stock can rely upon all orders and correspondence receiving prompt and careful attention. We make every possible endeavor to give satisfaction to each customer.

Quality of Stock.—Our soil and natural conditions are exceptionally favorable to the growth of fine stock, which receives painstaking care, and is marked, graded and packed under a system which secures accuracy.

No Agents.—We employ no agents, and have no connection with any other nursery. No one is authorized to represent us or to sell stock for us. Trees sold to dealers must be resold by them upon their own responsibility. We are responsible only to parties purchasing direct from our Nurseries.

Club Orders.—Neighbors can sometimes club together and have one of their number place order for all, thus often securing lower prices on account of larger number of trees ordered.

Minimum Orders. We do not care to accept orders amounting to less than \$2.

Applying Prices.—Five, fifty and five hundred trees of one class at ten, hundred and thousand rates, respectively, purchaser's selection from varieties of one fruit having a common price. For instance, fifty or more peaches, in one or more varieties, would come at the hundred rate, and five hundred or more at the thousand rate. The foregoing does not apply to badly assorted orders, or to long lists made up of a few each of many varieties.

Terms cash with order, if for immediate shipment. Orders accompanied by a request that the trees be held for some weeks or months after the shipping season opens should also be accompanied by full payment. On orders booked in advance of the shipping season 25 per cent down, with the balance due when the shipping season opens.

Remittances.—To secure safety and prompt acceptance, remittances should be made by Bank Draft, Express or Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter or prepaid Express.

Freight Prepaid at Our Expense.—*All orders amounting to \$5 or over, which are accompanied by remittance in full, figured at prices named in this Catalogue, we will ship by prepaid freight, at our expense, to all points in the following states; viz., Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. To points outside of the above-named territory we will, on cash in advance orders of \$5 or upward, either prepay the freight or allow our customers 10 per cent of the amount of the bill to apply on freight charges, at our discretion.* Prepayment of transportation charges applies only to shipments forwarded by freight, or such shipments as will go by express as cheaply as by freight. All shipments are forwarded by freight, unless the nature of the order requires that it go by express, or purchaser requests express shipment, in which case goods will be forwarded collect, purchaser paying charges at his end of the line. In such cases the amount that freight would have come to, if shipment had been forwarded by prepaid freight, will be returned to purchaser.

Transportation at Purchaser's Risk.—Our responsibility ceases upon delivery in good order to forwarding companies; claims for loss or damage in transit should be made upon the latter. We will, however, start a tracer for delayed shipments, if notified, and use every means at our command to secure prompt delivery, or recovery in case of damage or loss.

C. O. D. Shipments.—Trees ordered sent C. O. D. (collect on delivery) must be accompanied by one-half of the amount of the bill.

Shipping by Mail.—In ordering trees or plants for shipment by mail, add 15 per cent to the list price on the smallest size given, to cover cost of packing and postage. We cannot guarantee trees to come up to size specified in list, as only very small specimens can be sent in this way.

Business Department

Time of Shipment.—Unless instructed otherwise, orders received during the shipping season will be forwarded as soon after their receipt as possible, and orders booked in advance will be shipped as soon as may be after the shipping season opens.

The Shipping Season.—Our shipping season begins in November and continues until March. Our trees and plants are nearly all open-ground grown, and during the months above named, are, generally speaking, in the most dormant condition, and therefore in the best condition for transplanting. Oranges and pomelos can, however, be transplanted earlier in the fall; also during the rainy season of midsummer. Shipments made during the summer should always be forwarded by express, as freight is too slow and uncertain for the tender condition of trees at that season.

Selecting Varieties suited to locality is of the first importance, and can often be more advantageously done by ourselves than by purchasers. We are always glad to aid our customers in their selections, when so desired, and will, upon request, cheerfully furnish additional information in regard to the adaptability or desirability of particular varieties.

Substitution of Varieties.—We desire to follow our customers' wishes in this respect, and have found that they generally wish us to substitute, to the best of our judgment, in case any varieties ordered are exhausted. We, therefore, substitute, unless instructed to the contrary, but never until the varieties ordered are exhausted; and in all cases cheerfully refund the money instead of substituting, if so requested.

Proper Labeling.—Everything sent out is plainly marked with best quality of printed labels attached with brass wire.

We Guarantee all stock sent out to be well rooted, well grown, true to name, properly packed, and shipped according to instructions. Our liability under the foregoing guarantee is limited in amount to the original price received.

Claims.—If, by any possibility, errors should occur, they will be promptly rectified, if claim is made within ten days after the receipt of the goods.

IN WRITING ORDERS, buyers will oblige us and facilitate prompt execution by using the Order Sheet to be found in this Catalogue. Whether this is done or not, the following information should be given fully and in detail: Post-office address in full, including county and state. Point of destination, if different from post-office address. If post-office and shipping address are the same, state this fact. Name route by which goods should be shipped, if there is any preference, and they will be marked and billed according to instructions. State whether shipment by freight or express.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE

Distance apart, feet	No. of trees	Distance apart, feet	No. of trees	Distance apart, feet	No. of trees
1 by 1	43,560	10 by 10	435	19 by 19	120
2 by 2	10,890	11 by 11	360	20 by 20	108
3 by 3	4,840	12 by 12	302	25 by 25	69
4 by 4	2,722	13 by 13	257	30 by 30	48
5 by 5	1,742	14 by 14	222	35 by 35	35
6 by 6	1,210	15 by 15	193	40 by 40	27
7 by 7	888	16 by 16	170	45 by 45	21
8 by 8	680	17 by 17	150	50 by 50	17
9 by 9	537	18 by 18	134	60 by 60	12

PROPER DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Oranges on common stocks	25 to 30 ft. each way	Pears, Le Conte	25 to 30 ft. each way
Oranges on <i>C. trifoliata</i>	18 to 20 ft. each way	Pears, General Varieties	20 to 25 ft. each way
Kumquats	10 to 12 ft. each way	Grapes, Bunch Varieties	8 to 10 ft. each way
Peaches and Apples	18 to 20 ft. each way	Grapes, Muscadine type	18 to 25 ft. each way
Plums	15 to 18 ft. each way	Figs	12 to 15 ft. each way
Japan Persimmons	15 to 20 ft. each way	Pecans	40 to 60 ft. each way

Price-List

Before ordering, read remarks under "Business Department," on pages 58 and 59. Purchasers will oblige us by using the Order Sheet, to be found in this Catalogue. **Conditions Under which We Prepay Freight.** For full particulars in relation to this, see page 58.

VARIETIES AND SIZES

ORANGES—On Sour Orange, Rough Lemon and Trifoliata stock.—Bessie, Boone's Early, Brazilian, Centennial, Dugat, Du Roi, Enterprise Seedless, Hart's Late, Homosassa, Jaffa, Joppa Late, King, Madam Vinous, Magnum Bonum, Majorca, Maltese Blood, Maltese Oval, Mandarin, Mediterranean Sweet, Nonpareil, Old Vini, Oneco, Paper Rind, Parson Brown, Pineapple, Ruby, St. Michael's Blood, Sweet Seville, Tangerine, Valencia Late, Washington Navel.

	Each	Per 10	100	1,000
2 to 3 feet, stake-trained, straight stems	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00	\$230 00
3 to 4 feet, stake-trained, partly branched	40	3 50	30 00	280 00
4 to 5 feet, stake-trained, mostly branched	50	4 50	40 00	380 00
5 to 7 feet, stake-trained, branched	65	6 00	50 00	480 00
2 years, branched and stocky, this size on Trifoliata only	65	6 00	50 00	480 00
3 years, commencing to bear, this size on Trifoliata only	80	7 50	65 00	

SATSUMA ORANGE—On Trifoliata, Rough Lemon and Sweet Orange stock.—

2 to 3 feet, stake-trained, straight stems	35	3 00	25 00	230 00
3 to 4 feet, stake-trained, partly branched	40	3 50	30 00	280 00
4 to 5 feet, stake-trained, mostly branched	50	4 50	40 00	380 00
2 years, branched and stocky, none on lemon	65	6 00	50 00	480 00
3 years, extra fine, commencing to bear, none on lemon	80	7 50	65 00	

ORANGES, New Varieties—On Sour Orange and Rough Lemon.—Golden Buckeye Navel, Golden Nugget Navel, Navelencia, Surprise Navel, Thomson's Improved Navel.

2 to 3 feet, stake-trained, straight stems	70	6 00	50 00	
3 to 4 feet, stake-trained, partly branched	80	7 00	60 00	
4 to 5 feet, stake-trained, mostly branched	1 00	9 00	80 00	
5 to 7 feet, stake-trained, branched	1 30	12 00	100 00	

POMELOS (Grape Fruit)—On Sour Orange, Rough Lemon and Trifoliata stock.—Duncan, Marsh Seedless, Pernambuco, Royal, Tresca, Triumph.

2 to 3 feet, stake-trained, straight stems	35	3 00	25 00	230 00
3 to 4 feet, stake-trained, partly branched	40	3 50	30 00	280 00
4 to 5 feet, stake-trained, mostly branched	50	4 50	40 00	380 00
5 to 7 feet, stake-trained, branched	65	6 00	50 00	

LEMONS—On Sour Orange, Rough Lemon and Trifoliata stock.—Villa Franca.

2 to 3 feet, stake-trained, straight stems	35	3 00	25 00	230 00
3 to 4 feet, stake-trained, partly branched	40	3 50	30 00	280 00
4 to 5 feet, stake-trained, mostly branched	50	4 50	40 00	380 00
5 to 7 feet, stake-trained, branched	65	6 00	50 00	
2 years, branched and stocky, this size on Trifoliata only	65	6 00	50 00	
3 years, commencing to bear, this size on Trifoliata only	80	7 50	65 00	

KUMQUATS—On Trifoliata and Rough Lemon stock.—Nagami, Marumi.

1-year buds, about 1½ to 2 feet, stocky	40	3 50	30 00	
2-year buds, about 2 to 3 feet, stocky	50	4 50	40 00	
3-year buds, 3 to 4 feet, very fine, bearing size, on Trifoliata only	1 00	8 00		

SOUR ORANGE, ROUGH LEMON AND CITRUS TRIFOLIATA SEEDLINGS—

1-year, 6 to 12 inches	15	1 00	3 00	12 00
1-year, extra size, 1 to 2 feet	20	1 50	5 00	20 00
2-year, 2 to 4 feet	25	2 00	8 00	
3-year, 4 to 6 feet	35	3 00	15 00	

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

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Price - List

PEACHES —On Peach stock.—Admiral Dewey, Alexander, Angel, Beauty's Blush, Belle of Georgia, Bidwell's Early, Bidwell's Late, Cabler's Indian, Carman, Chinese Cling, Climax, Colon, Countess, Crawford's Early, Crawford's Late, Dorothy N., Elberta, Emma, Estella, Everbearing, Fleitas, Florida Crawford, Florida Gem, Frances, General Harrison, General Lee, Gibbons' October, Greensboro, Hall's Yellow, Honey, Imperial, Japan Dwarf Blood, Jessie Kerr, Jewel, La Magnifique, La Reine, Maggie, Mamie Ross, Matthew's Beauty, Onderdonk, Oviedo, Pallas, Peen-to, Powers' September, Red Ceylon, Reeves' Mammoth, Sneed, Suber, Taber, Thurber, Triana, Triumph, Victor, Victoria, Waddell, Waldo.				
1-year, small size, 2 to 3 feet	Each \$5 12	Per 10 \$1 00	100 \$7 00	1,000 \$55 00
1-year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	15	1 20	9 00	70 00
1-year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	20	1 50	10 00	80 00
1-year, extra size, 6 feet up	25	2 00	15 00	110 00
PLUMS —On Mariana stock.—Abundance, Bartlett, Burbank, Chabot, Excelsior, Persian Purple-leaved, Red June, Wickson.				
1-year, small size, 2 to 3 feet	15	1 30	10 00	90 00
1-year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	20	1 70	14 00	120 00
1-year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	25	2 20	18 00	160 00
1-year, extra size, 6 feet up	30	2 70	25 00	230 00
TERRELL PLUM —On Marianna stock.				
1-year, small size, 2 to 3 feet	35	2 50	15 00	
1-year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	40	3 00	20 00	
1-year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	50	4 00	25 00	
1-year, extra size, 6 feet up	60	5 00	40 00	
PEARS —Garber, Kieffer, Le Conte, Magnolia, Smith.				
1-year, small size, 2 to 3 feet	12	1 00	9 00	70 00
1-year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	15	1 30	11 00	90 00
1-year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	20	1 70	15 00	130 00
1-year, extra size, 6 feet up	25	2 00	18 00	160 00
JAPAN PERSIMMONS —On native Persimmon stock.—Costata, Hachiya, Hyakume, Okame, Taber's No. 23, Taber's No. 129, Tane-nashi, Triumph, Tsuru, Yeddo-ichi, Yemon, Zengi.				
Medium size, 2 to 3 feet	20	1 50	12 00	110 00
Standard size, 3 to 4 feet	25	2 00	15 00	140 00
Extra size, 4 to 5 feet	30	2 50	20 00	160 00
FIGS —On own roots.—Black Ischia, Blue Genoa, Brunswick, Celestial, Green Ischia, Lemon, White Adriatic.				
Small size, 1 to 2 feet	20	1 50	13 00	
Medium size, 2 to 3 feet	25	2 00	18 00	
Standard size, 3 to 4 feet	35	3 00	25 00	
Extra size, 4 to 5 feet	50	4 00	35 00	
APPLES —On Apple stock.—Ben Davis, Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, Red June.				
1-year, small size, 2 to 3 feet	15	1 20	10 00	
1-year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	20	1 50	12 00	
1-year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	25	2 00	15 00	
POMEGRANATES —On own roots.—Purple-seeded, Rhoda, Sweet.				
1 to 2 feet	25	2 00	18 00	
2 to 4 feet	35	3 00		
MULBERRIES —On Mulberry stock.—Downing, Hicks, Stubbs, Townsend and <i>Morus multicaulis</i> .				
1-year, small size, 2 to 3 feet	15	1 20	10 00	
1-year, medium size, 3 to 4 feet	20	1 50	12 00	
1-year, standard size, 4 to 6 feet	25	2 00	16 00	
1-year, extra size, 6 feet up	30	2 50	20 00	
LOQUATS —From seed.				
2 to 3 feet	30	2 50		
3 to 4 feet	50	4 00		
4 to 5 feet	75	6 00		
5 to 7 feet	1 00	9 00		

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

Price - List

GUAVA. —Cattley.	Each	Per 10	100
10 to 15 inches	\$0 30	\$2 50	
GRAPES —From cuttings.—Brighton, Champion, Concord, Delaware, Diamond, Ives, Moore's Early, Niagara, Salem, Wilder.			
1-year	15	1 20	\$9 00
2-year	20	1 60	12 00
GRAPES —Muscadine type.—From layers.—Eden, Flowers, James, Meisch, Scuppernong, Thomas.			
1-year	15	1 20	9 00
2-year	20	1 60	12 00
3-year	30	2 00	16 00
PECANS —Seedlings. from thin-shelled selected nuts.			
1 to 2 feet	20	1 60	13 00
2 to 3 feet	30	2 50	20 00
PECANS —Budded or Grafted.—Centennial, Frotscher, Pride of the Coast, Stuart.			
1 to 2 feet	1 00	8 50	75 00
2 to 3 feet	1 25	11 00	100 00
3 to 4 feet	1 50	13 50	125 00
4 to 5 feet	2 00	18 50	175 00
5 to 7 feet	3 00	27 50	250 00
WALNUTS —From selected seed.—Japan.			
1 to 2 feet	30	2 50	
2 to 3 feet	35	3 00	
ALMONDS —On Peach stock.—Princesse, Sultana.			
1-year, 2 to 3 feet	15	1 20	10 00
1-year, 3 to 4 feet	20	1 50	12 00
1-year, 4 to 6 feet	25	2 00	15 00
ROSES —Varieties that succeed best grafted, we graft; varieties that succeed best on own roots, we grow on own roots.—Agrippina, Alfred Colomb, Alphonse Soupert, American Banner, Anne de Diesbach, Antoine Mouton, Apolline, Archduke Charles, Banksia Alba, Beauty of Waltham, Bessie Johnson, Blanche de Meur, Bon Silene, Bougere, Bride, Bridesmaid, Captain Christy, Catherine Mermet, Cecile Brunner, Charles Lefebvre, Cheshunt Hybrid, Chromatella, Clement Messier, Climbing Bridesmaid, Climbing Clothilde Soupert, Climbing Marie Guillot, Climbing White Pet, Climbing Wootton, Clothilde Soupert, Comtesse Eva Starhemberg, Comtesse Riza du Parc, Coquette Bordelais, Coquette des Alpes, Coquette des Blanches, Crimson Rambler, Devoniensis, Dinsmore, Douglass, Duchesse de Brabant, Duchess of Edinburgh, Duke of Edinburgh, Elsie Boelle, Empress of China, Empress Marie of Russia, Estelle Pradel, Etoile de Lyon, Exposition de Povins, Ferdinand Batel, Fortune's Double Yellow, Francois Levet, General Jacqueminot, Giant of Battles, Gloire Lyonnaise, Greville, Heinrich Schultheis, Henry M. Stanley, Her Majesty, Hermosa, Isabella Sprunt, James Sprunt, John Hopper, Jubilee, Jules Finger, Jules Jurgensen, Jules Margottin, La Grandeur, Lamarque, La Reine, Letty Coles, Louis Philippe, Louis Richard, Mad. Alfred Carriere, Mad. Barrigione, Mad. Bravy, Mad. Camille, Mad. Caroline Kuster, Mad. de Vetry, Mad. Gabriel Luizet, Mad. Jean Sisley, Mad. Joseph Desbois, Mad. Joseph Schwartz, Mad. Lambard, Mad. Margottin, Mad. Philemon Cochet, Mad. Plantier, Mad. Sadie Carnot, Mad. Scipion Cochet, Magna Charta, Manda's Triumph, Marechal Niel, Margaret Dickson, Marie Ducher, Marie Guillot, Marie Lambert, Marie Van Houtte, Marie Zahn, Marshall P. Wilder, Mary Washington, Mignonette, Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Geo. Paul, Paul Neyron, Perfection des Blanches, Perle des Jardins, Perle d'Or, Pink Roamer, President Lincoln, Pride of Reigate, Prince Albert, Prince Camille de Rohan, Princess Louise Victoria, Queen, Queen's Scarlet, Reine Marie Henriette, Rev. J. B. M. Camm, Safrano, Solfaterre, Souvenir de Mad. Pernet, Souv. d'un Ami, Sylphide, Tennessee Belle, Vick's Caprice, Victory, White Perle des Jardins, Woodland Margaret, York and Lancaster.			
1-year, strong, open-ground-grown	25	2 00	15 00
2-year, large, strong, open-ground-grown	35	3 00	25 00
3-year, very large and fine, open-ground-grown	50	4 00	35 00

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

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Price - List

ALTHÆA —Meehani, Rubra.	Each	Per 10	100
2 to 4 feet	\$0 25	\$2 00	
ARBORVITÆ.			
Biota aurea nana, Biota Rosedale.			
1 to 2 feet	40	3 50	
2 to 3 feet	50	4 50	
3 to 5 feet	1 00	9 00	
5 to 7 feet	2 00	17 50	
Biota pyramidalis			
1 to 2 feet	35	3 00	
CAMPHOR TREE.			
1 to 2 feet	20	1 50	\$12 00
2 to 3 feet, stocky	25	2 00	18 00
3 to 4 feet, stocky	40	3 00	25 00
4 to 6 feet, extra fine	75	6 00	
CAPE JESSAMINE.			
1½ to 2½ feet	25	2 00	18 00
CATALPA speciosa.			
4 to 6 feet	25	2 00	
6 to 8 feet	40	3 00	
8 feet up	75	6 00	
CEDRUS Deodara.			
1 to 2 feet	35	3 00	
2 to 3 feet	50	4 00	
CRAPE MYRTLE —Purple, Scarlet, White.			
2 to 3 feet	25	2 00	17 00
3 to 5 feet	35	3 00	25 00
5 to 7 feet	75	7 00	
CUPRESSUS Lawsoniana.			
1 to 2 feet	40	3 50	
HONEYSUCKLE —Pink.			
2 to 3 feet	25	2 00	
HYDRANGEA —Thomas Hogg.			
6 to 12 inches	25	2 00	
MAGNOLIA grandiflora.			
2 to 3 feet	50	4 00	
3 to 5 feet	75	6 00	
5 to 7 feet	1 00	9 00	
WATER OAKS.			
3 to 4 feet	35	3 00	
4 to 6 feet	60	5 00	
6 to 8 feet	1 00	9 00	
PRIVET —Amoor River, Golden.			
2 to 3 feet	15	1 00	5 00
3 to 5 feet	25	2 00	10 00
SPIRÆA —White.			
2 to 3 feet	25	2 00	
TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE.			
2 to 3 feet	20	1 50	10 00
3 to 4 feet	25	2 00	15 00
4 to 6 feet	40	3 00	25 00
WISTARIA —Purple.			
2 to 3 feet	25	2 00	

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES

TREES IN POTS AND TUBS

We also have a number of Orange and Kumquat trees in pots and tubs, now in splendid condition for house and lawn decoration. Shall be glad to give descriptions and quote prices upon application.

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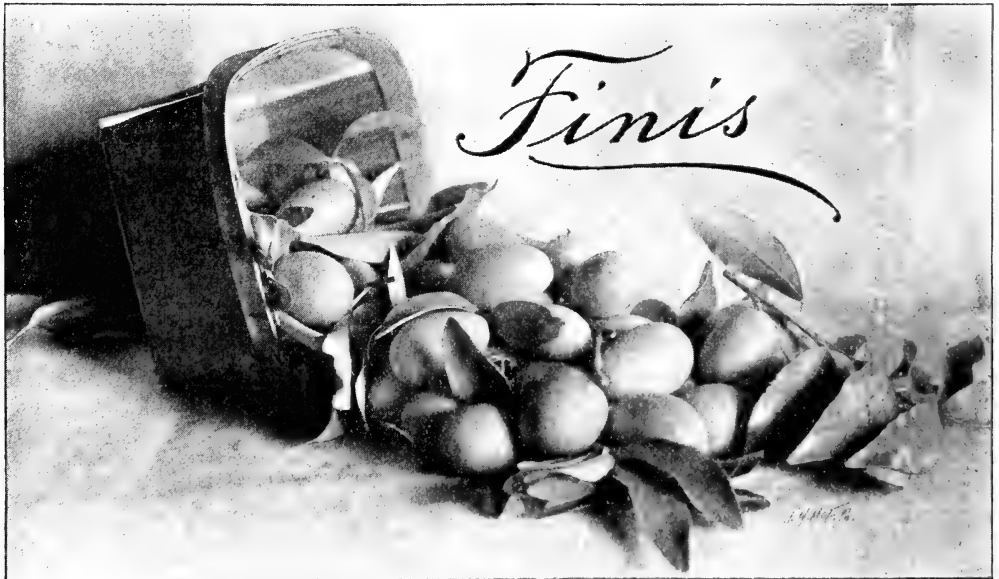
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GLEN SAINT MARY, FLORIDA

NOTE

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